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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 255— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 17 1928 ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels	
20 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	will	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	now	20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Rappura ..	sail	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	direct	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	from	16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 „	Rampura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		16,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	without	20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
29 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Rampura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£80
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, rates as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£55	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6928	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 „	16 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 „	4 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
17th Oct.	Bankura ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
17th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa
19th „	Vasna ..	Basreh via Karachi.
20th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
22nd „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).

BY

K. NATARAJAN
EDITOR,
"The Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction by
THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of "The Indian Review,"
Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People".—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5,- one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act VII of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Harbhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, :: :: BOMBAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company
Only office to pay interest on claims.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the Bombay Branch: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.
The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS.
Claims paid over .. .. Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over .. .. Rs. 400,000
COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
The Atank Nigrah Pills
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

SAVE EYES.
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT, Indian or European, in the Commercial Department at Calcutta of a leading concern. Applicants must by virtue of their experience or education and general training be capable of developing so as to be able to carry responsibility. European training and experience preferred. Salary about Rs. 1,000 per month. Reply to Box No. 2196 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

A 31251

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, one who has passed G. D. A. and one having experience at least for 3 years in banking concern specially in Co-operative Banks need only apply. Salary Rs. 60/-. An application should reach the undersigned before 1st November, 1928. (Sd.) H. N. SHINDORE. Chairman The Nasik Dist. Central C. Bank Ltd., Nasik.

A 31219

WANTED—Experienced and cultured actors and actresses for cinema pictures. Literate and high class candidates will be given preference. Apply sharp, personally upto 22nd October. Office time 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
MEHTA—LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.
Dwarkadas Mansions; 1st floor, Room No. 16 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."
EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.

B 30723A

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A new or secondhand one s. s. and s. c. LATHE with gap bed, height of centre 16.1/2" to admit 23 feet between centres. Complete with screw cutting wheels, counter shafts with belt striker, face plate and four jaw independent chuck and steady Hollow spindle preferred. Lathe to be of heavy construction and in sound condition. Qupte prices with specification and makers' name to Box No. 2193 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

N 31193

LOANS.

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1230

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UNIT NO. 1 AND 1-A.—GAS PRODUCER PLANT FOR WELDING FURNACES. BY DOWSON AND MASON GAS PLANT CO., LEVENSHULME—MANCHESTER.

UNIT NO. 2 AND 2-A.—GAS PRODUCERS (ONE SET OF TWO) FOR GAS FIRED FURNACES, COMPLETE WITH ALL GATES, PLATFORMS, ETC. BY DOWSON AND MASON GAS PLANT CO., LEVENSHULME—MANCHESTER.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the above, which are installed in the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, and can be inspected in position on application to the Works Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Matunga.

2. Intending purchasers should inspect the Gas Producer Plant and Producers in position and purchasers will have to dismantle and remove them at their own cost and risk.

3. No printed form of tender will be issued, but the tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter. The envelopes enclosing the tender should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of Gas Producer Plant and Gas Producers."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 wholly in cash, (currency notes when for Rs. 100 and over should be of the Bombay Circle only), or wholly in Government Promissory Notes to the market value of Rs. 1,000 should be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, and the Agent on behalf of the Administration reserves to himself the right to confiscate the deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to abide by his tender.

5 Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th November, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
13th October, 1928.

31226

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FROM APPROVED CONTRACTORS ONLY for the supply of black metal to the Bombay Suburban District Local Board. Half the supply must be completed before 31st January, 1929, and the remainder before 31st March, 1929.

Full particulars can be had on application during office hours. The Tenders should be addressed to the President, District Local Board, Andheri, and should reach him before 1st November, 1928, on which day the Tenders will be opened before the Meeting of the Board in the presence of the tenderers if present.

Earnest money at 2 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the Tender should accompany the Tender. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or highest Tender.

31210

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE 38TH EXHIBITION will be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1929. For prospectus apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Bombay.

31201

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM, MORI ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 5161 of 1923 (Sitaram Balaram and another vs. Shivram Laxuman and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the High Court Order dated 18th June, 1928, and in the Consent Decree dated 17th August, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim Mori Road, admeasuring about 143 square yards and bearing Collector's New No. A|4617, Cadastral Survey No. 1436 of Mahim Division, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 6041, Street No. 516, and bounded on the East by the properties of Keshav Abaji Shingne and of Demoobai, widow of Mahadu Mangli, on the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Kassum Kolsawalla, on the West by the property of Keshav Sakharam Malgunkar and on the North by the property of Chhaganlal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGAR) ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Khorshed, widow and executrix of the late Mr. N. N. Nanji, the Mortgagee (through her Attorneys, Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.), and on account and at the risk of S. D. Dandekar, the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 10th July, 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure which is a Wadi or an Oart, admeasuring 12,069 square yards or thereabouts, together with the wells, buildings, erections, structures, trees, plants, etc., lying and being at Dadar, Kumbharwada (Mahim Agar) Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 638 and 630, New Nos. 3837 and 4389, Old Survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1841 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3837 and 4587, Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3362, 3363 and 3264 and Street Nos. 826, 827 and 828, and bounded on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the South by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Manker Bhandari and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbuk Kale and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Executrix Bai Khorshed, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE AT 3-30 P.M.
For Schools and Suburban Patrons

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P. M.
STILL "HOUSE FULL" SIGNS GOING UP EVERY DAY
Such a picture comes but once in a lifetime
This is your only opportunity to see the mighty masterpiece
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
to the accompaniment of the finest and the most appropriate music.
NEXT SATURDAY

OWING TO THE PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
Continues for one week more
SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO.'S
JEWEL PRODUCTION
'Pauper Princess'
Featuring
Miss MOHINI, and other well-known Stars
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY
'HAMLET"

NEXT SATURDAY!
SPECIALLY FOR THE FESTIVE DUSSERAH WEEK!
A MAMMOTH PICTURE OF INDIAN GLORY
"THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"
A Mighty Gigantic Indian Picture produced on a magnificently lavish scale by the Great Eastern Corporation (of the "Light of Asia" fame) featuring the popular and lovely star
SITADEVI
The grandeur and the magnificent splendour of the COURT of AKBAR and the enchanting love scenes of SELIM (Jehangir) and ANARKALI are reproduced in film scenes actually taken on the very spot where those historic incidents had happened. Mind you—this glorious picture comes.
NEXT SATURDAY
at the new and luxurious Picture Mahal
West-End CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QUAINTS
IN
"THE SILENT HOUSE"
The Cinema Outdone in Realism.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
MEN and WOMEN
WITH
RICHARD DIX
CLAIRE ADAMS
William de Mille, master of carving dramas from life, tells you in this story of modern marriage.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
THE DOVE
SUPPORTED BY
NOAH BERRY.
The Villainous Sergeant of "Beau Geste"
A Colourful Cabaret in a forgotten land. A gorgeous dancing girl! A Bragging Bully! A Romantic Romeo! Add a dash of spill, a bit of pep, spoonfuls of love and adventure, and you have the finest film Norma ever made.

Picture Well-Appreciated by the Public
COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT WITH YOUR FRIENDS
JAGTAP PRODUCTION
Chamakti Chanda
Featuring Miss ZUBEDA Screen's favourite Beauty and Mr. JAGTAP (Junior) and Mr. MOHANLAL YUWAN. A most Lovely Story of a DANCING GIRL—Full of mystery and action.
Story by: Late Mr. MANILAL JOSHI, Directed by: Mr. M. UDWADIA, Photographed by: Mr. V. B. JAGTAP.
Also STAGE DANCE by Miss SHANTA
With Sweet Song and Fine Music.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

AMUSEMENT

THE GLO
(SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 D
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30
A TRIPLE SHOW!
A west end sensation inpuser
Pluck v/s Panic
TOM MIX
IN
"THE BEST BAD MAN"
WITH
CLARA BOW
And Tony the wonder Horse.
Also
Another Bandit drama
RED RAYMOND'S GIRL
And Also 2 Reels Fox Comedy.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar
M. Ch 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
That Acts At Once
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed?
Why not try from to-day?
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU
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Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 3 POINTS LOWER—FURTHER DECLINE ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER—U. S. MILL SEPTEMBER CONSUMPTION 492,000 BALES—TRADE BUYING—SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 18 TO 21 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Oct. 15.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points and declined further during the first hour on scattered selling influenced by favourable weather reports. Prices touched the lowest level of the session at a decline of 8 points with January 18.95. U. S. Mills consumption report showed 492,000 bales consumed during September, against expectation of 499,000 bales by the Garside Cotton Service. Reports from Dry goods market were better and there was steady trade buying and short covering, which sent prices 18 to 21 points higher at the close. Spot cotton prices improved 15 points to 19.55 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 15 points. Spot prices advanced 15 points to 18.79 c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated the 15th instant:—

New York market advanced on trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 15th instant:—

Liverpool market declined on hedge and straddle selling.

Weather Map: Good.

Weil Bros. estimate crop 13,560,000 bales.

N. Y. December Highest 19.28 plus .22.

N. Y. December Lowest 18.97 —.09.

N. Y. January Highest 19.24 (closes).

N. Y. January Lowest 18.95 (10.50 a.m.).

Reuter:—"Market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later on favourable conditions in dry goods trade and trade buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 15.	New York, Oct. 15.
December	...	19.25 +.19
January	...	19.21 +.18
March	...	19.12 +.21
May	...	10.03 +.20
July	...	18.88 +.19
Middling Spot	...	19.55 +.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Oct. 15.	
October	...	18.63 +.14
January	...	18.67 +.15
Middling Spot	...	18.79 +.15

NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 15.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	...	19.10
January	...	18.95
March	...	18.85
New York, Noon Call.		
October	...	19.09
January	...	18.97
March	...	18.87
Ntw Orleans, 9.30 a.m.		
October	...	18.35
January	...	18.40
March	...	18.32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 115,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 23,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 45,000 Bales.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 15. Last week	This week.	
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports.	539,000	451,000	Bales.
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain.	49,000	41,000	Bales.
To France and the Continent.	238,000	53,000	,,
To Japan,	65,000	41,000	,,
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at U.S. Port.	1,169,000	1,518,000	,,
Stocks at U.S. Interior towns	603,000	710,000	,,

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ridded, Ib., Spot. 0/9.1/8 Sellers.

LIVERPOOL.

PRICES OPEN 19 POINTS LOWER—RALLY ON SCATTERED BUYING AND COVERING—RELAPSED ON HEDGE AND STRADDLE SELLING—FUTURES 23 TO 19 POINTS LOWER—SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

In sympathy with weakness of American markets the Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 19 points and recovered 2 to 3 points on scattered buying and covering during the first two hours. Later on prices relapsed on hedge selling and straddle selling and closed at about the lowest level at a decline of 23 points for near months and 19 points lower for distant deliveries. Spot cotton prices declined 14 points to 10.84d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

East Indian spot cottbn prices were reduced by 10 points and no sales were reported.

Empire cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 21 to 22 points with January 9.96 and May 9.91d.

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a loss of 16 points. Spot prices were reduced by 5 points to 18.05d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Springman and Co.:—

"Decline caused by heavy selling against actual. Warm weather continues, but don't think the market will go much lower."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

From Liverpool:—

3 p.m.—"U. S. A. mills consumption for September 492,000 bales."

8-45 p.m.—"Short covering, good undertone."

From New Orleans:—

"Crop estimates are being reduced market at present seems expecting a crop of 13,500,000 bales."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"America consumed during September 492,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 15.		
October	10.16	10.13	—.21
November		9.98	—.24
December		9.95	—.23
January	9.97	9.92	—.28
February		9.90	—.22
March	9.94	9.90	—.22
April		9.87	—.22
May	9.91	9.98	—.22
June		9.83	—.23
July	9.86	9.81	—.23
August		9.73	—.22
September		9.66	—.22
October		9.58	—.19
Middling Spot		10.34	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000	Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100	,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 15. Last week	This week.	
Total Imports,	27,000	31,000	Bales.
East Indian Imports	1,000	5,000	,,
Total Exports,	1,000	6,000	,,
East Indian Exports,	—	—	,,
Total forwarded,	52,000	69,000	,,
East Indian forwarded	1,800	3,000	,,
Total Stock	575,000	531,000	,,
Tast Indian Stock,	36,000	37,800	,,
Total Sales,	40,800	37,200	,,
East Indian Sales,	2,000	3,000	,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 15.	
October	17.21	—.16
November	17.31	—.16
December	17.44	—.16
January	17.36	—.16
February	17.36	—.16
March	17.51	—.16
April	17.63	—.16
May	17.63	—.16
June	17.63	—.16
July	17.71	—.16
August	17.71	—.16
September	17.76	—.16
October	17.76	—.16
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.05	—.05

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 15.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£68-5/8
Copper, Braziers,	£78
Yellow Metal,	£65-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£20-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£18-5/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£219-1/4

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Following a rise of 18 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 357 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 358-8 on scattered buying and short covering. At this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 356-8, but again advanced on firm Liverpool cables to Rs. 359. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 358-12.
Oomra D.-J. 328-4.
Bengal D.-J. 291.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

October	242.70 + 1.20
January	240.10 + 0.80
April	238.60 + 0.30

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The forward market ruled rather quiet as there was some scattered selling. Now a days very little business is passing here as few people wish to operate when they can do buiness at night with latest foreign information. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	358/8
Oomra D/J.	328/8
Bengal D/J.	290

OILS AND CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 653/9 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 510/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150/ per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65/ per ton.

U.S. A. MILL CONSUMPTION FIGURE FOR SEPTEMBER

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The Bureau's American Cotton Statistics for September issued yesterday, reflect the world-wide improvement in the spinning industry although September figure is smaller than previous month. The number of active spindles in the United States was 28,227,000 which compared with 28,244,000 in the previous month and 32,343,000 in September, 1927. The consequence of this state of things was that the domestic mill consumption, which was 627,000 bales a year before and 527,000 bales last August, fell to 492,000 bales making the total for the season so far 1,019,000 bales as against 1,260,000 bales during the first two months of the past season. The caution exercised in buying cotton is shown by the fact that the stocks at the mills fell to 720,000 bales from 782,000 bales at the end of August and comparing with 1,119,000 bales at the end of September, 1927. Statement about the outside stocks in warehouses is not received and it is difficult to find out actual exports from America.

CONSUMPTION BALES.

	August	September
1928-29	527,000	492,000
1927-28	633,000	627,000
1926-27	501,000	571,000
1925-26	449,000	483,000
1924-25	357,455	435,216

ACTIVE SPINDLES AND COTTON STOCKS.

	Spindles	Stocks Bales
September 1928	28,227,000	720,000
August, 1928	28,244,000	782,000
September 1927	32,343,000	1,119,000
August 1927	32,239,000	1,122,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 15.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.20	—.10
Scinde, Fine	7.45	—.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.70	—.10
Bengal, Good	6.95	—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20	—.20
Bengal, Fine	7.45	—.10
Oomra, Good	7.40	—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.70	—.10
Oomra, Fine	8.00	—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.70	—.10
Broach, Fine	8.95	—.10
Broach, Superfine	9.20	—.10

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 28/10-1/2 Nov.-Dec. Delivery. Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., 28/10-1/2 Jan/Apl. Delivery. Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio (So. 7 quality) Spot. 17-7/8.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 16. Since 1st September

In-full-pressed Bales	2 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh		792	512
Central India	763	3,190	6,480
Barsi and Nagar	54	817	961
Hyderabad-Gaorani		612	409
Berar	111	6,462	3,285
Central Provinces		5,787	2,333
Total Oomras	928	17,660	13,980
Dholera		958	11,577
N.-W. Provinces	608	5,612	4,050
Rajputana		602	5,118
Sind-Punjab	102	342	3,596
Broach		2,403	2,345
Coompta & Dharwar		1,637	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	43	1,850	2,634
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		343	6,043
Persian		30	1,468
American		646	17,955
Egyptian and African		5,223	3,828
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			nil.
Total	1,681	37,307	74,933

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 16. Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,694	80,742	44,928
Japan & China	2,500	145,986	56,989
Coast Ports	10	2,781	2,512
Up-Country by Rail		15,878	6,662
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,176	4,911
Total	5,204	268,563	1,15,902

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	305	
Bengal Fine	300	
Bengal F.G.	285	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	305	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	285	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	340	330
Nagpur Fine	340	330
Yeotmal Fine	330	315
Arvi Fine	330	340
Amraoti Fine	325	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	285
Mulkapur Fine	310	280
Khandesh Fine	295	275
Muthia F.G.	250	240
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	310	285/95
Purna F.G.G.S.	295	285
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		290
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300	285/90
Broach Fine	350	
Westerns M.G.	330	
Cambodia	415	
Miraj/Sangli	340	
Compta Good	355	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady and September shipment prices register a drop of about one anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs 14/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/1 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 8/12.1/2 per cwt. FBH.

,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/8.1/2 per cwt FBH.

,, Jan/March Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Tone.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,652
Linseed	4,961
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	217
Gingellyseeds	1,627
Poppyseed	41
Groundnuts	1,310
Castorseed	698
Rice	2,562
Myrabolians	330
Cottonseed	1,995
Gram	8,288
Joowar	2,630
Maize	439
Barley	1
Bajree	581
Coal	360 tons.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1.3/4 per cent.
One month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three months 3-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Firm China sold. Continent sold heavily. Buyers holding back. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above the quotation.

American Cross Rate 4 85-1/32
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.18

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £8:13:9 Dec/Jan.. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:7:6 Oct/Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. ...19:5:0 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

WIDE SPREAD RAIN CONTINUES.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN ASSAM

POONA, Oct. 16.

Wide-spread rain has continued in Madra Presidency and Mysore. Rainfall has also been nearly general n Assam and local in Bengal, and Upper Burma while a few fall have occurred in Arakan and Orissa. The weather remains dry elsewhere.

The principal amounts are:—Lashio half an inch; Mandalay, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Shillong, Chittagong, and Jalpaiguri a quarter; Jessore, Mymensingh and Hukitala a half; Sibsagar and Silchar one; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Cherrapunji four; Cuddalore two; Bangalore and Mysore one; Madras and Masulipatam a half; and Tinnevelly, Salem, Calingapatam, Mercara, and Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of severe intensity at its origin about eleven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at nineteen hours fiftytwo minutes on Monday October 15.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 16.

General Remarks.—Wide-spread rain has continued in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, where skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally drier than usual in the west Deccan, the west Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and Sind, and more moist in the east Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 deg. at Deesa and Jacobabad.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Mangalore	0.12"
Calicut	0.11"
Cochin	0.15"
Masulipatam	0.43"
Cocanada	0.03"
Madras	0.47"
Bangalore	1.04"
Trichinopoly	0.04"
Negapatam	0.10"

BOMBAY.—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Colaba Observatory 0.00".

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 85.44" (17.40" above normal).

St. George's Hospital 0.00".

J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Maximum temperature 90 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 77 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 1,100 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 19 hrs. 52 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16-10-1892:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.865 inches .012 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 28.767 inches .009 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.—.013.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.1 degrees 0.8 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees 1.4 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p.c.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 16-10-28 Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.44, Fort 119.66, J. J. Hospital 92.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 68.72, Fort 84.02, J. J. Hospital 69.24.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55, Fort 102.91, J. J. Hospital 84.02.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:12:6 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton. £18:12:6 Nov/Dec. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton. 16:2:6 Oct/Nov. S'ment. Nom. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:0:0 Oct/Nov. S'ment. Nominal.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe., per 63 lb. Cargoes, 44/6 October. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 44/- Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Not offered.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Not offered.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDAN,
Scientific Homoeopath.
Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay.
Handles only complicated; Incurable and Surgical cases without Injection and Operation.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,95,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

"River Plate denies frost."

Wheat prices:—

Oct. close at 9s. 3 3/4d.

Dec. close at 9s. 3d.

March close at 9s. 3d.

May close at 9s. 3 5/8d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 120 3/4 cents.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 15.

Demand Bills 484.68

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 15.

Spot	26 9/16
Forward	26-11/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 15.

Interest, Day to day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4.3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 15.

Java Sugar. Fine Wheat, Dutch standard No. 25 C. and F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec., per cwt.,	12/7-1/2
Jan/Mar., per cwt.	12/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec., per cwt.,	12/8-3/4
C & F Karachi,	
Oct/Dec., per cwt.,	12/9-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 15.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£140-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54-3/4
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 pc.	£88-1/2
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/8
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 15.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.37-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10
T.T. Brussells on London	34.90
T.T. Mad rid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.59
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.21
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 15.

Bar, Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

THE UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR LONDON ACTUARY JUST CABLES HIS VALUATION DISCLOSES SATISFACTORY SURPLUS PROVIDING BONUS OF RS. 50 FOR THE QUINQUENNIUM PER RS. 1,000. The Valuation has been on a most stringent basis such as no Indian Company of the same age with the Unique providing a like bonus has adopted.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LEADERS FORCED TO RETREAT ON UNLOADING.

MARKET ACTS TOP—HEAVY

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened firm, but ruled easy on long liquidation. There was a fair amount of business, but considerable unloading of Tata Iron and Steel shares influenced weaker tone. Government Securities were quiet but steady except 3-1|2 per cent. paper which showed rather better enquiry.

MILL SHARES.

Being influenced with the rise in raw Cotton, this section opened steady at a rise of about Rs. 2|8 to Rs 3|12 but weakness in steel Shares increased selling pressure and discouraged buyers. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 853|12 to Rs. 855|- and closed at Rs. 848|12. Fizal opened at Rs. 815|- and declined on long liquidation to Rs. 808|12 after improving to Rs. 816|4. Pearls opened at Rs. 528|12 but eased off to Rs. 524|6. Century opened at Rs. 411|8 and closed at Rs. 407|8, after touching lowest at Rs. 106|14. Nagpur Mill shares opened at Rs. 515|- and closed at Rs. 511|14. Colaba Land opened at Rs. 141|4 and closed at Rs. 140|-. Crescents opened at Rs. 153|12 and stood at Rs. 152|8. Indore Malwas grinded at Rs. 375|-. Kohinoor opened at Rs. 221|4 but was sold down to Rs. 218|12. New Great opened at Rs. 256|4 and touched Rs. 253|12. Simplex was forced down to Rs. 91|4 after opening at Rs. 95|-. Swans were spinning around Rs. 130|-. Swedesh shares opened steady but Rs 482|8 but were done down to Rs. 478|12 at the close. Pubami opened at Rs. 235| but touched Rs. 231|4. Tata Mills were neglected at Rs. 70|-. E. D. Sassoons were steady at As. 11|6. Currimbhoys were realized at Rs. 170|-. Kasturchand found buyers at Rs. 18|-. Khatao shares changed hands at Rs. 87|8. Tata Mill Pref. were reported at Rs. 75|-. Nagpur Pref. were sold out at Rs. 492|8. Madhavji Pref. opened at Rs. 110|-, but closed quiet at Rs. 108|12. Luxmi cotton shares were favoured at Rs 1,672|8. Sassoon Silks were done at Rs. 82|-.

TATA IRON SHARES.

Tata Iron shares opened steady and after some improvement, extensive liquidation administered decline in values. Defds. opened at Rs. 306|- and advanced to Rs. 305|- but were liquidated upto Rs. 290|-. The close was easy at Rs. 290|10. Ordinery shares opened at Rs. 83|8 and after improving annas four declined to Rs. 80|12 but reacted at this level on mild support and absence of selling pressure and closed at Rs. 81|4. Tata Steel second Pref. opened at Rs. 91|8 and closed at Rs. 91|-.

BANK SHARES.

India Bank shares were bought and sold at Rs. 96|-. Imperial Bank shares opened at Rs. 1,500|- and ruled steady and closed at. Rs. 1,502|8. New issues opened at Rs. 376|2 but were weak and closed at Rs. 371|4. Central Bank shares were sold at Rs. 24|6.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Andhra Valley Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 722|8 but declined to Rs. 715|-, Pref. shares were done at Rs. 1,032|8. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 545|- but closed easy at Rs. 536|4. Preference shares opened at Rs. 932|8 and closed at Rs. 935|-. Surat Elec. opened at Rs. 138|- and gained As. 12|-. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1,151|4 and improved to Rs. 1,152|8 but closed quiet at Rs. 1,142|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Mofussil shares were done to-day at Rs. 615|-. Gujarat Rys. were sold at Rs. 93|8. Tapti Valley found buyers at Rs. 707|8. Katni first Pref. opened at Rs. 101|12 and improved to Rs. 103|4. Second Pref. were steady at Rs. 190|-, Defds. opened at Rs. 990 but closed at Rs. 982|8. United Coments were done at Rs. 102|-. Punjab Cement Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 16|-. New India Ince. shares opened at Rs. 22|12 and closed at Rs. 22|11. Jupiters were steady at Rs. 12|8. Scindia opened at Rs. 15|10 and gained As. 2|-. Port Canning opened at Rs. 672|8 and closed at Rs. 670|-. Tata Construction opened at Rs. 64|- and closed easy at Rs. 62|8. Tata Oil Mill shares opened at Rs. 31|- and closed at Rs. 30|12. British Burmah Petrols were steady at Rs. 4|13. Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 253|12 and closed at Rs. 251|4. Alcock opened at Rs. 376|4 and closed at Rs. 375|-. Bombay Burmah opened at Rs. 825|- but declined to Rs. 821|4. Trams opened at Rs. 151|14 but declined As. 10|-. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 285|- but eased off to Rs. 281|4. Bundi Cement opened at Rs. 24|4 and closed at Rs. 24|2. Central India Mining were steady at Rs. 11|1. Indian Cements were buoyant at Rs. 388|12 after opening at Rs. 390|-. Katni Cement Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 81|4, but declined to Rs. 278|12. Shivrajpur closed at Rs. 31|8 after opening at Rs. 32|-.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 390.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25 848|12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 511|14.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Central (100) (yr. 20) 409|8.
Cresent (100) Rs. 3, 152|8
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 140.
Dawn (250) 35, 552|8.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0.11-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 12.
Fazalbhoy (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 808-12.
Finlay (100) 0, 125.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 10.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 121/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 375.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 251/4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 18/4.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 218/12.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1677/8.
Madhowji Darmsey (100) nil 62/8.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Darmsey (100) nil 62/8.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 171-4.
Mever Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575
New Great Mills (100) 0, 253/12.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 94.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 231/4
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 524/6.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 380.
Sassson Silk (50) 5-1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 91/4.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 478/12.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130.
Tata Mills (500) 70
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 99, 2670
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1|2.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. Nil, 375
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 821/4.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4/13.
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 281/4. 237-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4/13.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12|8.
Kamp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 22/14.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2875
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 15/12.
Tata Construction (30) 4 63/12.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 290/10.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. X.D. 91.
Tata Iron Defd. (0) 290/10.
Tata Iron (0) (85) Re. 1 81/4.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 52/4.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57|8.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1-4, 24-2.
Central India Mining (10), 0. 14/4.
Gwalior Cement (100), 135.
Indian Cement O, (250) 388/12.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 278/12.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 16
United Cement (100) 101.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 182/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 31/8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmebabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 707/8.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort. (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 715.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 151/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 60.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9.1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1142-8.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1142-8 110-1|2
Tata Power O. (1,000) 536/4.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/4
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/7
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94|3
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 55 Rs. 105|15|6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104-10.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates: 1st Nov. Sett.:—
3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73/5/6
1945-55 Rs. 105|14|0.
Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

BONUS ALLOTTED— Rs. 15 Whole Life, Rs. 12 Endowment } ASSURANCES.
(per annum per Rs. 1,000/- Assured.)

Allum, Bharucha & Co., MANAGERS.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

B. C. RATE
T T 1|5 31|32.
D D 1|6.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Mid Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|16 Oct.
NEW YORK —
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 125.1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 122.1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138-1|4.
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 177-1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.
JAVA —
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/16 15th inst.
Shanghi/London 2/7-5/8 16th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 15th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.895 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Firm.
Gold £4-4.11-1/2 15th inst £4.4.11.1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 9/16 15th inst. 26 7/8 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 11/16 15th inst. 27 15/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-1/4 15th inst. 58-5/8 13th inst.
London Discount: 3mos 4-3/8 p.c. 15th inst. 4 3/8 p.c. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4.1/2 p.c. 15th inst. 4.1/2 p.c. 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-3/4 p.c. 3 mos 3-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 4-1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4.3/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Bengal 200 D/J.
Broach 358 A/M.
Oomra 327 D/J.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

100 Bombay and Co. Shegaon 270
100 G. Madharji C P No. 1 315
100 S. J. Devid Mill Ratlam 280
100 Japan T & Co. Bengal New 301
200 Langai & Co. Rutlam 283/290
100 Tata Co. Nanded 285
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Jalna 260
100 Tata & Co. Bijapur 301
100 G. Madhavji & Co. Malkapur 225
100 Tyomankwa Bhilwara 291
100 K. Devchand & Co. Partur 290
100 Do. Latur 285
100 Don Mill Khamgam 270
200 Do. Bengal 253/260
100 Currimbhai Hapur 252
100 Tyomankwa Yeotmal 319-1/2
100 Do. Do. 315

DALAL STREET GOSSIPS

Bombay, Oct. 16.

It is rumoured that the "Duplex" plant which was expected to work from January next, will not commence its operations till June 1929.

The above news, whether right or wrong, has weakened Bullish sentiment and Old Bulls who were forced to hold on considerable quantity prior to the Jamshedpur lock-out are now silently meeting advance.

It is said that the outside interests are very heavy on the long side, and the absorbing power is greatly decreased at the moment.

Ardent Bulls are fondly believing that at a further decline of about Rs. 20 there will be revival of buying instead of nervous liquidation.

Cements are open to the public. One firm is bold enough to offer many thousand shares, while another firm is ready to buy, at a decline of Rs. 2/8, several thousand shares.

It appears to be a nice business, and gradually outsiders are getting on in hopes of.....!

Textiles are sympathetic. It has much to do with Iron shares,—rather with steel share operators. It is unwise to keep all eggs in one basket.

One of the eggs hatched, may turn out to be a chicken poking its beak into some other kind of shares—perhaps C—E—M—E—N—T!

There is a burden of shares on the market. Offerings must be absorbed, otherwise losses will be multiplied by losses. The remainder will be Brokerage and month-end Transfer-money ("badla").

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

London Ready 26/9
London Forward 21/11
America Cent 58/8
China Opening 2/7/10 Closing 2/7/10
Ready 60/5
Asoje Opening 60/5, Highest 60/6, Lowest 60/3, Closing 60/5.
Tejimundi -/11.
Kartik Opening 60/7, Highest 60/8, Lowest 60/5, Closing 60/7.
Tejmundi 1/2.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/3
Adoje 21/6 493
Maize
National City 21/9
N. Manordass 21/8
N. Motilal 21/6/3

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/5, Highest 49/9, Lowest 49/4, Closing 49/4/6
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/7/6, Highest 4/7/7-1/2, Closing 4/7/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/8, Lowest 54/5, Closing 54/6/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

F. P. Bales.	1928-27	1927-26
Receipts to date 15.10.28	2623000	2831000
Yesterday do.	115000	73000
Exports to date do.	1547000	1651000
Stock at Ports 13.10.28	1518000	2049000
Interior Towns do.	710000	987000
Liverpool 12-10-28	531000	1045000
Visible Supply 15.10.28	3449000	4757000
Quantity in Sight do.	3835000	4285000

STERILITY CURED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS WITH 4 ANNAS STAMPS. TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd. POST BOX No 278, MADRAS.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specities of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sajan Mohani Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N SHARMA, KAVIRAT Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

THE SIZING MATERIALS COMPANY LTD.

OF

Ismail Buildings,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay and Ahmedabad as from 1st October, 1928, for

LEATHER BELTINGS

ETC., ETC.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.

of Cleckheaton and Manchester.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..Rs. 3,30,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..Rs. 1,65,00,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,00,00,000

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LOCAL BRANCHES :—
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BRANCHES :—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chanda, Hapur, Ahmedabad an Jamnagar.
London Agents :—
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.
Agents in America :—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York
Agents in Germany :—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI, Manager.

BOMBAY J. P. CONVICTED

MR. MOHOMEDALLI ALLABUX FINED RS 700

JUDGMENT IN "PIR" DURGA CASE

The curtain was rung down over what was known as the "Pir Case" by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday when the convicted and sentenced Mr. Mahomedali Allabux J. P. and a member of the Corporation and his son Ibrahim Mahomedali to pay a fine of Rs. 700 and Rs. 300 respectively, on a charge under section 295 I. P. C. namely with demolishing a place of worship. Sakrulla Jalil, Mahomedbux Fazalkhan and Merozuddin Pirkhan the other three accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each on the same charge.

Detailing the facts of the case His Worship said that Mahomedalli Allabux was the owner of the building known as "Tahir Manzil" situated at Duncan Road. There was a small room in the rear of the block facing Duncan Road which the prosecution alleged contained a Durgah of a Pir called Syed Jalal Shah. It was alleged that this Durgah had been existing for the past 100 or 125 years. All the accused were charged with the demolition of the Durgah and abetment there of on or about 27th or 28th Pareh, 1928.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution briefly was that this was an ancient Durgah held in great reverence by the Mahomedans of that locality and others. There was a dispute regarding that Durgah in 1920 between Mahomedalli Chagan, the former owner of the plot and the Mahomedans which remained unsettled till Mahomedali Allabux purchased the plot in 1921 Some obstruction was caused by the people to allowing Mahomedalli Allbux to dig the the foundation near the tomb for the walls of the new building he intended to erect. But he assured the Mahomedans that he would restore the tomb and erect a Mousoleum over it such as would be second to none in this city. Thereupon he was allowed to erect the building and since then people continued going to the Durgah and reciting prayers there. The door of the room in which the tomb came to be enclosed was always kept open till about 4 months prior to March 1928 when the door was locked at the instance of Mahomedalli Allabux. But this did not prevent some Mahomedan devotees from visiting the place and reciting their prayers from outside the room.

DURGA DEMOLISHED.

On March 28 last witness Abdul Sakoor happened to go there as usual to recite his prayers. He noticed that the inside of the room was lit up. This was very unusual and he put his ear to the door to ascertain if there was anyone in the room. In doing so the door which was not locked from inside gave way and he saw the three accused Sakrulla Jalil, Mahomedbux Fazalkhan and Ferozedin Pirkhan inside the room. He also noticed that the Durgah had been demolished and that the men inside were putting the debris into gunny bags. Abdul immediately fetched a police sepoy and had Sakrulla Jalil arrested. Soon a large crowd collected and by the time other police officers arrived there was a large crowd of excited Mahomedans crying out "Maro maro". The police cleared the crowd and took charge of the debris and other articles of worship found on the scene. Subsequently the rest of the accused were also arrested.

PROMISE OF LIBERAL REWARD.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges framed against them. Sakrulla said that he was tenant in the building and that on the night in question he was removing the debris from the room under instructions from Ibrahim Mahomedally, when he was arrested. When he was released on bail the next day Mohomedally Allabax and his son asked him not to mention their names in connection with the demolition of the Durgah and promised to reward him liberally. Mahomed Fazelkhan, the carotaker of the building said that on March 26 Mahomedally Allabax asked him to demolish the Durgah, but he refused to do so. On the following day, however, Mahomedally and his son got the Durgah demolished by somebody else and asked him to get the debris removed. He accordingly went there with Sakrulla and Ferezedin and while they were filling the gunny bags an alarm was raised and Sakrulla was arrested. They were also arrested subsequently and their statements were recorded by the police. Ferezedin also corroborated the statements made by the above two accused.

A DENIAL.

Mahomedally Allabux denied the existence of any Durgah in the building. He said that the came to know of the existence of the alleged Durgah only on March 27 when Deputy Inspector Bailey showed a petition sent to the Police by some Mahomedans. As this came as a surprise to him he asked his son to make inquiries in the matter who questioned Mahomedbux. The latter was alleged to have stated to him that his brother had constructed the tomb in that room since two or three months before. Mahomedally further alleged that fearing that if the police in the course of their investigations discovered the circumstances under which the superstructure was constructed he and his brother would come into trouble, Mahomedbux immediately demolished the tomb.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE COURT.

The questions the court has to decide were: Whether there was a Durgah of Pir Syed Jalal Shah or any other Saint; if not whether it was believed to be that of any saint: how long it had been in existence and which of the accused, if any, took part in the demolition.

On the first point several police officers and Municipal Officials as well as a number of Mahomedans had deposed to the existence of the Durgah. The mere fact that the records from the Collector's office did not disclose the existence of such a Durgah did not mean that there was no Durgah in the building. It appeared from the evidence that if the Durgah was in a private house it would not be shown either in the plans or in the records and there were several such Durgahs in Bombay which did not appear in any of the records in the Collecor's office.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

The documentary evidence established beyond any doubt that a tomb was found in 1921 when the building was pulled down and that it had been constructed in a room on the ground floor of the new building. It was not resting on the wooden planks of the well covering, but it was according to Inspector Power partly underground and partly oveground with a green cloth over it. The Municipal records also showed that one room in the building was used as a Durgah and that it was assessed at Rs. 3 per month as it was used for charitable purposes. The effect of all the documentary evidence was that ever since 1920 the existence of a Durgah or a tomb was never challenged or disputed by Mahomedally Allabux and that throughout these years the Municipality acted on that representation and regarding as a charitable object gave the benefit of exemption to Mahomedally and he enjoyed that benefit.

AN ABSURD CONTENTION.

In his written statement Mahomedally had said: "Prior to and after the purchase of the said plot by me and during the construction of the said building I invariably visited the place both alone and in company of my engineer Mr. Kapadia." If he had done so, the Magistrate thought that it was absurd for him to suggest that he did not see the Fakir or the Durgah there. A court could not allow a man to blow hot and cold. To the Municipality he represented that there was a Durgah and he got an exemption of assessment and here he came and said that he did not even know that there was an agitation regarding the Durgah when his own mistry was prevented from digging the foundation of the Durgah.

INSPECTOR GOLE'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Gole in his evidence had said that a month prior to March 28 he had visited Tahir Manzil and seen the Durgah there. It was shown to him by Ibrahim Mahomedally who also told him that it was worshipped on every Thursday. His Worship did not see any reason why Inspector Gole should speak an untruth. He, therefore, accepted his statement fully. The servants of Mahomedally Allabux and his son also stated that their masters were aware of the existence of the Durgah. Mahomedally, however, alleged that all this was the work his enemies, the Khilafatists, because he had adopted the policy of co-operation with the Royal Commission.

EXISTENE OF DURGAH PROVED.

The Magistrate refused to accept the evidence of Mr. Lodge an expert on bricks examined for the defence who stated after examining the debris that the alleged tomb could not have been more than six months old. If the tomb was put up there by Mahomedbux only about a month before its destruction his Worship did not see any reason why Sakrulla and Ferozedin who were the servants and tenants of Mahomedally should seek to go against him who was such a rich and influential person. The Magistrate, therefore, held that according to oral as well as documentary evidence the existence of the Durgah in the room had been proved from 1920 beyond any doubt.

MAGISTRATE'S OPINION.

In the Magistrate's opinion if a tomb of a saint had been worshipped as such for at least eight years it would become an object held sacred by the class of people who went to worship there and the destruction of such a tomb would be an offence under Section 295 I. P. C. Mahomedally's suggestion that this agitation was due to his trying to co-opearte with the Royal Commission could not also be true because long prior to the creation of the Commission the people had petitioned both to the Police Commissioner and the Municipality against the destruction of the tomb.

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

On the evidence the Magistrate held that the tomb was destroyed by Sakrulla, Mahomedbux and Ferozedin at the instance and under the orders of Mahomedally Allabux and his son. He therefore convicted all the accused. As the first three were the servants of Mahomedally and seemed to have reluctantly carried out his wishes his Worship sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each. As regards the other two accused he observed: "Mahomedally Allabux is, on his showing, a leading member of his community and he has devoted one whole page of his written statement to his various qualifications justifying his claim to be a leader and an upholder of Mahomedan interests in this Presidency. He ought to have known that his action was bound to lead to trouble. His action was fraught with grave danger and I believe a serious riot was averted due to the great tact displayed by the Police officers. Taking all these circumstances into consideration I sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 700. As to Ibrahim Mahomedally he merely helped his father and I sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 300."

TEXTILE DISPUTE ENQUIRY

COMMITTEE MEETS

OPERATIVES' REPRESENTATIVES TO GIVE EVIDENCE

The Enquiry Committee to investigate into the disputes between the millowners and the operatives met on Tuesday morning in the Secretariat when Hon. Justice Fawcet, Mr B. S. Kamat and Mr. M. P. Khareghat were present. The Committee decided to call the representatives of Millowners and the operatives on Thursday morning to record their evidence.

The terms of reference to the Committee are:—

(a) "Whether the amended scheme of a standardized schedule of rates and of a standardized muster prepared by the Millowners' Association and also the scheme prepared by the Strike Committee is fair and reasonable.

(b) "Whether the Seventeen demands advanced by the Strike Committee are fair and reasonable and to what extent, if any, they should be met.

(c) "Whether the Standing Orders for operatives as amended and presented by the Millowners' Association on the 4th October 1923 are fair and reasonable."

It is understood that the Committee has decided to meet on Thursday next the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee to informally discuss with them the procedure to be adopted for purposes of the inquiry.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for 7 seats on the All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be members of any of the Congress Committee in the City of Bombay on or before the 1st of October 1928 and they must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress Members enrolled on or before the 1st of October 1928. Nomination papers must reach this Office (The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, up to 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday (the 20th instant). Nomination papers can be had at the Congress Office during Office hours except on Sundays.

MR. JHABVALA'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

The following is the revised and final programme as Mr. Jhabvala's tour:—

Departure from Bombay date 24-10-28, arrival at Bhusawal date 24-10-28.

Departure from Bhusawal date 25-10-28, arrival at Bhopal date 25-10-28.

Departure from Bhopal date 26-10-28, arrival at Bina date 26-10-28.

Departure from Bina date 27-10-28, arrival at Jhansi date 27-10-28.

Departure from Jhansi date 29-10-28, arrival at Jubbulpore date 31-10-28.

Departure from Jubbulpore date 31-10-28 arrival at Itarsi date 1-11-28.

Departure from Manikpur date 30-10-28, arrival at Jubbulpore date 1-11-28.

Departure from Itarsi date 1-11-28, arrival at Khandwa date 1-11-28.

Departure from Khandwa date 1-11-28, arrival at Bombay date 2-11-28.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

A grand concert has been arranged by the Bombay Male Voice Choir to take place in the Y. M. C. A., 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. The programme includes items by Mrs. C. I. Brown, Mrs. Flanders, Mrs. G. Furze, Mr. C. P. Bramble, Mr. N. Medley, Mr. H. G. Davies and the Bombay Male Voice Choir under Mr. R. J. Duff. Tickets are obtainable from Messrs. S. Rose & Co. and from the Y. M. C. A. The proceeds will go towards the Central Y. M. C. A. Funds.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Hindus' protest against Corporation's decision about drinking pots, Madhav Bag, 5-40 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 19.

P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana" with mails of 4th instant expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Association Football: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment v. The Royal Ulster Rifles in aid of the Ex-Services Association and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund. The Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph communication with stations in South India is now perfect and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from these stations is normal.

BAND IN POONA.

The band of the 5th Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment, will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Thursday (18th instant), from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

MAHALUXMI FAIR.

During the Mahaluxmi Fair the Havan Ceremony will take place on Monday (the 22nd instant), at 9 a.m. and the Dasara Festival on Tuesday (the 23rd instant).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTION.

Mr. Sakharam Govindji Keni wishes to stand as a candidate for the Municipal Corporation from the "F" Ward in the ensuing Municipal Election.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Murray" left Liverpool, outward bound on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Ranald" left Suez, outward bound, on the evening of the 13th instant.

NAVARATRI GARBA PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, "The Garba Party" will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday (20th instant), from 8 to 11 p.m. Only the pass holders will be admitted to the hall.

WORKERS & PEASANTS PARTY CONFERENCE.

We understand that the annual conference of the Workers and Peasants Party will be held in Calcutta on the 3rd of December 1928. The chairman of the Reception Committee will be Mr. Muzafar Ahmed. The President has not yet been elected.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. ROKDE.

The tenth death anniversary of Mr. Dharmajirao Rokde was celebrated on Sunday (the 14th inst.) as usual. Shrimati Janabai Rokde distributed sweetmeats among the boys attending the Madhavrao Rokde Free Municipal School and made a donation of Rs. 50/- to the Dharmajirao Rokde Free Reading Room and Library.

"G" WARD DISTRICT C. C.

More then 11 applications have been received but some of them have withdrawn. So the following 11 candidates are duly elected from this Ward to B. P. C. C.:—

(1) Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer, (2) Sjt. I. S. Patel, (3) Sjt. J. R. Deo, (4) Sjt. J. C. Erranna, (5) Sjt. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, (6) Sjt. R. K. Vaidya, (7) Sjt. N. N. Menon, (8) Sjt. N. B. Dhuri, (9) Sjt. G. B. Bhogaonker, (10) Sjt. K. A. Desai, (11) Sjt. B. R. Shinde.

CHANGE IN THE POLLING DAY.

If there are more than 7 candidates the Poll will take place on Sunday (the 18th Nov.) between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, and "Not" on the 28th October 1928 as resolved by the Council.

BOMBAY LOKAHITWADI SANGHA.

Mr. A. N. Surve, will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "The Marahtta Navy" to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. K. A. Keluskar, on the occasion of the Navaratra Festivities which are being publicly celebrated at Dadar under the auspices of the Bombay Lokahitwadi Sangha. Miss Banubai Shinde will perform a public Hari Kirtan at 10 p.m. All are cordially requested to attend the functions.

POOJA DAY FOR BENGALI BRETHREN.

A special day (Saturday the 20th inst.) has been allotted for pooja to the Bengali Brethren of Bombay and the suburbs by the Bombay Lokahitawadi Sangha of Dadar who are publicly celebrating the Navaratra Festivities (Doorga Pooja) at Dadar in a specially erected pandal near the B. B. & C. I. Railway's Dadar Station. All the Bengali ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of taking part in the function are requested to kindly communicate with the Secretary, Bengal Club and Hari Sava, Noble House, Parel, Bombay, for full details.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWIPLEX")

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1928.

I somehow don't like the successful flight of the Graf Zeppelin. Not that I should have wished it to come to grief during its flight. What I did want was that it shouldn't have flown, in fact, shouldn't have been constructed at all.

* * *

I am all for pioneer efforts in commercial flying across the high seas, carrying passengers, creating endurance records, annihilating time and all that sort of rot but provided it is not German.

* * *

To confes the truth, it frightens me. It is another of the many attempts by the Huns to arm themselves by means of industrial and commercial development. These Zeppelins can so easily carry bombs.

* * *

I am, however, consoled by the fact that we—yes sir (or madam), I am a British subject by birth—are also not very far behind.

* * *

Our R-100—although her length is less than that of the Graf (drat it) yet it is more powerful—will be completed for England-America air service before X'mas.

* * *

In this connection I am glad to note that Commander Burney has resigned his membership of the Commons to devote his time to commercial flying. Good.

* * *

But I am not quite satisfied, I want things to be gingered up and I, therefore, want some more M.P.'s to resign their seats.

* * *

For instance, Sir J. Simon, Messrs. Hartshorn, Howard-Bury, Charteris, Wardlaw Milne, Pilcher (no, not pitcher) etc. who all love to fly in the air.

* * *

"China's New Constitution to be enforced."

What else was it prepared for?

* * *

His Excellency the Viceroy is reported to be going to England on a holiday in 1929. His Excellency is doing the right thing. He deserves a holiday. He has been working very hard during the last year.

* * *

In fact, all our Burra Sahibs, what with the "whiteman's burden" and other things, have been working very hard and deserve to be sent away to England at India's expense. Indians must show some gratitude at least.

* * *

I have just read the denouncement of the "Pir Case" in which Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, J.P., and a member of the Corporation has been fined Rs. 700.

* * *

This puts me in mind of my conventional duty to sympathise with him—no, not about the case—for that he played only second fiddle in regard to the Simonite Committee, at Poona.

* * *

Minister (to flapper): Would you care to join me in the new missionary movement?

Flapper: I am crazy to try it. Is it anything like the fox-trot?

INHUMAN SUFFERINGS OF A GIRL WIFE

HUSBAND AND MOTHER-IN-LAW SENT TO JAIL

The pitiable plight of a young girl of 18 and the acts of cruelties perpetrated upon her by her husband and mother-in-law, were described by the girl herself before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Dadar, when Ganpat Mattoo, a mill hand, and Hirabai Mattoo, his mother, were put up on charges of wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Lilabai, the wife of the first accused. The girl alleged that her hands and feet were tied with a rope, an iron crow-bar was passed between her ankles and elbows, and she was suspended in air from a bamboo near the ceiling of her husband's house for a whole day. While she was in this position, she was also assaulted by her mother-in-law with a currey-stone.

Mr. Kothare, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Tarapore.

The complainant Lilabai was an orphan girl aged about 18 years. She was brought up from her childhood by Dhondubai, her maternal aunt. She was married to the first accused, Ganpat Mattoo about five years ago. During the holidays she used to go to her aunt's house.

STORY OF ILL-TREATMENT.

On March 1, 1928 Lilabai had gone to the water-tap when her mother-in-law alleged she had run away to her aunt's house. The complainant however, alleged that at about 10 a.m. that day her mother-in-law tied her hands and feet with a rope and keeping her in a sitting position passed an iron crow-bar under her knees and on the inner side of her elbows, so that she could not change her position. The rope was then passed over a bamboo which was fixed across the room for hanging a cradle and the complainant was left hanging in the air about two feet above the floor. Complainant further alleged that while she was in this position, her husband assaulted her. She was thus left hanging till the next morning when a Teli named Ayeshabai and her mother-in-law's sister named Sakoobai released her.

Sakoobai gave her a bath and laid her on a bed. She lay in bed for three days. On the fourth day complainant's aunt came to the accused's house to take complainant home for the Shimga holidays. Accused's door was chained from outside and complainant's mother-in-law was sitting in a neighbouring room. As the aunt received no satisfactory replies from her to her questions, she felt suspicions. She opened the accused's room and went inside when she saw Lilabai lying in bed with blisters on her legs and wrists which were swollen. After learning the facts from Lilabai, Dhondubai immediately went to the DeLisle Road Police Station and lodged a complaint. With the help of the police the girl was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she was detained for treatment for 10 days. Thereafter, she regularly attended the hospital for treatment for nearly two months. The husband of the girl and his mother were arrested and the rope, the crow-bar and the currystone were seized.

HUSBAND PLEADS GUILTY.

Ganpat Mattoo, the first accused, pleaded guilty to the charges and in the course of his statement he took the whole blame on himself and exonerated his mother from all guilt. His mother pleaded not guilty to the charges framed against her.

After discussing the evidence his Worship continued that in his opinion all the prosecution witnesses had only told half-truths and each witness had tried to save the accused in whom he or she was most interested. It could not have been possible either for the first or second accused alone to tie Lilabai with the rope, put the crow-bar under her knees and her elbows and take the rope over the bamboo which was near the ceiling, leaving the girl hanging two feet above the floor. His Worship therefore convicted both the accused and sentenced them to 8 months' and 6 months hard labour respectively.

YOUNG WIFE MISSING

A SWAMI ACCUSED OF ENTICING HER AWAY

OLD HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT

Mr. Indravedan Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court Girgaum ordered summonses to be issued against Ganpatram Nuri Buva and Madhav Rao on charges of enticing away a young married woman named Sharda.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BUVA.

In the course of the information filed by Mr. Talcherkar, Bar.at Law, on behalf of Sattara Appa Rao, the husband of Sharda it is alleged that some months back Sattara Appa Rao and Sharda were introduced to a Swami known as Ganpatram Nuri Buva residing in Kakadwady. He had several disciples, the principal being Mahadevrao and Shankar Deva. Ganpatram Buva and his two disciples it is alleged pressed Sattara, his wife, sister and mother to attend 'Bhajan' parties during the holy month of Adhik at his residence in Kakawady and as a result of some hypnotic tricks played on Sharda, Sharda was made believe that in her previous birth she was a Maharani of Nepal, the wife of Ganpatram Buva, who was also in his previous birth the Maharaja of Nepal and daughter of his Cheia Shankar Deva.

On 28th August in the evening when Sattara Appa and Sharda were at the residence of the Buva the Buva is alleged to have pressed Sharda to leave her husban's protection and live with Buva as his wife. At this Sattara protested but the Buva proposed to give him divorce to enable his wife to live with him (Buva). Both the Buva and his two disciples were alleged to have pressed Sattara to execute a deed of divorce. But Sattara did not compjy with their request and took steps on 29th August to prevent his wife visiting the Buva.

WIFE MISSING.

On 30th August as soon as Sattara left for office Madhava Rao is alleged to have persuaded his wife to accompany him to Buva's residence. On his return from office in the evening finding his wife missing he went to Buva's residence. Buva is reported to have admitted that Sharda was at his place in the morning. He said he did not know where she had absconded, and is alleged to have added that Sharda was safe and again pressed me to give a divorce and execute a deed to that effect on a stamped paper which he had with him. Since then Sattara have made a vigorous search for his wife but has not succeeded in tracing her whereabouts.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1928.

FRESH MANOEUVRES.

It may surprise some that the Nationalist Press which supports the boycott of the Simon Commission should take any notice of the activities of that Commission. There need be no surprise at all. When a person intrudes into your house, you have got to keep a strict watch on his movements however unwelcome he may be, indeed, because he is so unwelcome. When a foreign nation intrudes into the country and rules it without the consent of the people, when its Government appoints a Commission unacceptable and insulting to the people to perpetuate its rule and when it and the Commission conspire to keep important official evidence secret, it is surely the duty of the Nationalist Press to be vigilant at every step and expose every manoeuvre in the conspiracy.

Sir John Simon, after duly consulting his fellow-Commissioners, has laid down certain procedure. From the hope he expresses that the Indian Committees will approve of it, it seems he has not taken the previous approval of the procedure by the Committees. It also seems that the Committees, dominated through and through by Government influence, have meeky acquiesced in Sir John's decision The most reprehensible feature of the procedure is that certain official memoranda and a part of official oral evidence, necessarily of a vital character, are to be screened from the public gaze though the officials pretend to speak on behalf of the public. This may be in keeping with the practices adopted with regard to the whole constitutional enquiry, but it is not consistent with the principles of any honest constitutional inquiry. If any constitutional evidence cannot bear the light of day it does not deserve to be taken cognisance of by any decent Enquiry Committee. The proceedings of the Commission might have been at least above board. But underhand tactics will not fail to tell their own tale. Another objectionable part of the Commission's procedure is that certain vital topics are to be examined thoroughly at some artfully selected places. Thus when at Poona some Indian Committee member put pertinent questions to Mr. Turner on the question of communal representation, Sir John promptly gagged him on the preposterous plea that the larger question of communal representation was best dealt with in the Punjab. So this impartial Chairman of an impartial Commission would scotch the discussion of the general principle of communal representation in provinces where the communal feeling is subdued, but would have a full discussion in the Punjab where he knows full well that such evidence as he will get there will be ultra-communalistic. And at the end of the enquiry the Commission will have better reason to say that there is a strong feeling in the country in favour of communal electorates. It is clever but unfair dodge.

It is significant that the first official witness before the Commission had to admit that communal representation had led to sad deterioration of efficiency in several local bodies. He artfully understated the evil of communal representation and as artfully refrained from suggesting alternatives to such representation. Wider franchise, training the electorate in the basic principles of civics, coupled with non-communal representation, might well have given adequate representation to all backward minorities without injuring the efficiency of the local bodies. Mr. Turner seemed to make out that lack of official control was partly responsible for inefficiency in the local bodies. But as a matter of fact excessive and interested official interference in favour of this or that community has aggravated both the communal evil and the inefficiency. The simple fact is that officials have secretly pulled the leading strings as part of their communal game and have pointed at the local bodies when things went wrong. Government have also appropriated the bulk of the public revenue and have thrust upon the local bodies the odious and impossible task of further taxing the people. The wonder then is that so many local bodies have carried on under an unnatural regime of nominal freedom, with heavy responsibilities but without adequate funds for the discharge of those responsibilities. Such inefficiency as there is in the local bodies is mainly of Government's own making. It little behoves them to put the blame on the people.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN BARDOLI

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has done a double service by issuing a statement about the true state of things at present in Bardoli. He has thoroughly exposed the falsehoods circulated by the special correspondent of the "Times of India" about the "terrorism" in the taluka and the peasants being "in fighting trim" to start Satyagraha over again if the Enquiry Committee should declare against them. What is more, Mr. Vallabhbhai has approved and given much-needed publicity to the excellent constructive work done by the Bardoli people themselves. We would also commend to the reader the fairly detailed account of the work given by Dr. Sumant Mehta, himself an earnest worker, and published in the Monday issue of the "Chronicle". Both Mr. Patel and Dr. Mehta agree that the prohibition movement in the whole of the Surat District is going strong and that it is thoroughly non-communal and peaceful. Dr. Mehta does well to point out that at one of the prohibition meetings "an Englishman presided and 10 or 12 Parsi liquor shop-keepers attended and showed their sympathy." That the movement has been remarkably successful is enough explanation of the inspired canards circulated by the "Times of India". Dr. Mehta assures the public that "in spite of all evil dogs barking, it (the Prohibition Committee) proposes silently to continue its work of social service." The "Times of India" may be thanked for being unwittingly instrumental in drawing the attention of the country to the methods of mass organisation in Bardoli.

ONE MORE GERMAN RECORD.

A touch of nature makes the world kin and it is no wonder that tens of thousands of Americans eagerly awaited, a whole day and night in open air, the arrival of the German "Graf Zeppelin" on the American soil. The Zeppelin, the first trans-Atlantic passenger airship, which had left Germany on the 11th October landed in America on the evening of the 15th after an uninterrupted flight of 111 hours, thus breaking the world's record of 108 hours for sustained flight. It carried sixty passengers on board including Dr. Eckener, its constructor. The Zeppelin's flight was one long battle against adverse winds and it is said that at one time the young son of Eckener and five other volunteers risked their lives when they swung in mid-air for some urgent repairs. The whole world will admire this daring record-breaking fight of the Zeppelin. Indians have to be content for the present with admiring the exploits of other countries in aviation.

SHAFI-SHAUKAT ENTENTE.

SIR IBRAHIM'S CONTRADICTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of this morning you have published a message sent by the Bombay correspondent of the Calcutta "Forward".

It throws a flood of light on how history is being made at present. Sir Mahomed and Lady Shafi stayed with us for a few hours on Friday, the 5th instant, and the only visitor they had was a European lady, wife of the manager of a business concern in Bombay. It is wholly untrue to say that Mr. Shaukat Ali or any other visitor met either Sir Mahomed or Lady Shafi during their stay at my house. I hope the said correspondent will in fairness wire to the "Forward" contradicting a statement which has absolutely no foundation in fact.—Yours etc.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
Pedder Road,
Bombay, Oct. 16.

THE AIM OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS

BRITISH MISCALCULATION.

(BY P. T. LAU)

1*

(Former Professor of business administration of Chung Shan (Sun-Yat-Sen), University of Canton, China.)

The British and the French Press put most of the blame for the Chinese troubles at Uncle Sam's door. Are they justified in this contention? Uncle Sam does proclaim the gospel of freedom wherever he goes. After winning his own independence, he liberated his negro slaves. His spirit flew across the Atlantic and impressed the French people, arousing them to revolution. President Wilson was a zealot in preaching to the oppressed races the doctrine of self-determination. After knocking at China's door, asking her to open it for foreign intercourse some eighty years ago, thousands of American missionaries and merchants went to China to proclaim the good tidings of freedom. Millions of dollers were spent for the uplift of the young Chinese through the mission schools. Chinese youths were brought over by these missionaries to breathe the air direct from the cradle of liberty. Again, the Boxer indemnity funds were returned to China with the clear understanding that they were to be used for educational purposes, modelled after the American system. Thousands of Government and private students streamed to the land of the free for scientific and industrial training under the self-same system as that accorded to the American youths. Thus China's young generation is imbued with American ideas and ideals. To be sure, the spirit of liberty and equality is the most contagious of all national forces.

Commercially speaking, these Chinese youths are educated to the American standards. It is natural for them to fill their new wants from where they were created. They patronise America, from stationery to railroad rolling stocks. Hence, the trade between America and China developed and, since it goes with a sentiment of friendship, the growth in recent years has been rapid.

THE PROVERBIAL RABBIT ASLEEP.

While all these forces tend to push China, in spite of herself, into social and political upheavals, foreigners in China are still indulging in the sweet dreams of their forefathers, and fancy they can follow their time-worn procedure in dealing with the country. They maintain their superior air. All Chinese are the same to them,—a herd of coolies.

The British residents in China deplore the new spirit instilled in young China. Since they are not deferred to as they used to be, and the young Chinese will not submit to the old role they assign to them, the British critics and press publish inflamatory and irritating things about the people in whose country they reside. In proof of these statements, read 'What's wrong with China,' by Rodney Gilbert, and "China: a British Resident's View" in "The Economist" of January 8, 1927. They seem to infer that the Chinese as a race are hardly fit to live in God's world, that they possess no virtue as understood by the West; that they are racially dishonest, and of low mentality, recognising nothing but force. They are a nation of children who stopped growing at about the commencement of the Christian Era.

According to some of our British critics, the Chinese are hardly human—if you prick them, they would not bleed; tickle them and they would not laugh; poison them and they would not die; wrong them and they would not seek to be avenged. Living as foreign residents among a people for whom they entertain such contempt we can easily imagine the character of Sino-British relations and the incentive to discord.

WHAT THEY THINK THEY PRACTISE.

The British apparently have such a mental complex about the Chinese with whom they have to deal so extensively and in whose land they have so much interest, that they believe religiously the only way to handle these people is to terrorize and humiliate them. To do them justice and

(Continued on pgae 10.)

*These extracts are reproduced from Mr. Lau's book on China published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, West Philadelphia.

THE UNWANTED CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Mohammad Yakub has replied to the press interview given by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad with acidulated kindness and studied evasiveness. In trying to justify his untenable move at this critical juncture in the history of Indian nationalism he is so obsessed with his own importance that he is unable to see the tree from the wood. Referring to the unconstitutional methods and underhand tactics employed by him and others of his ilk in organising the proposed unnecessary and ill-boding All-Parties' Muslim Conference, he is trying to make a great distinction without a little difference. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad is not concerned in the least as to who took the lead in the matter, his main contention is the unconstitutional and unrepresentative character of the proposed inauspicious conference. The main point is, if at all such aconference of the Muslims is necessary at this time of the day, who it is that has a constitutional right to convene it? It is the sole and undeniable right of the permanent President of the All-India Muslim League, which is the premier organisation of the Muslim community in the country to take the lead in such a contingency. The importance of the League and its permanent President cannot be belittled, tampered with or ignored at any cost at any time. It was at the initiative of the Muslim League and as a result of its tremendous efforts that the famous Lucknow Pact of 1916 came into existence. Even the very idea of the All-Parties' Conference and subsequently that of the Nehru Committee and the proposed draft constitution for India, all originated from the All-India Muslim League at the instance of its permanent President, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, when he, with the co-operation of others, formulated the Delhi Muslim proposals.

Mr. Yakub says his suggestions could not be brought out before the Nehru Committee's recommendations were out. But are his suggestions mere amendments to Nehru recommendations or are they quite independent proposals? Whatever they may be, if they are of such vital importance to the Muslim community they could not have sprung up now all of a sudden, they were there all this time. Why Mr. Yakub did not think it worth while to embody them in the Muslim League resolution which was passed under his august auspices or subsequently why he did not put them before the All-Parties' Conference while it was holding its meetings continually for three

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Safe at Last!

So Mr. Tom Myers, the Labour candidate, against Sir John Simon, has withdrawn from Spen Valley. Sir John ought to be more than grateful to the Labour Party for this act of mercy in the interests of the Empire. For act of mercy it is. In 1922 Sir John managed, in a three-cornered contest, to get in with a majority of 787 over the Labourite, Mr. Myers. But when in 1923 Mr. Baldwin foolishly forced, on the issue of Protection, a General Election, in which the Conservatives lost a very large number of votes and their majority, Sir John could not increase his majority over his opponent by more than 1,075. In 1924, thanks to the Red Letter and the Lib-Tory Pact, Sir John did well where he should have done better. In a straight fight he ought to have beaten Mr. Myers by 10,000 instead of about 4,500 votes as he did. Thus the next election would have given him some trouble specially in view of his attitude during the General Strike.

In The Empire's Interest.

But the Imperial statesmanship of Mr. MacDonald, to which Sir John was careful to pay a tribute at the Aldwych Luncheon, has risen to the occasion. The old suggestion that the seats of M.P.'s who are on the Simon Commission should not be contested, is now being carried out. Empire interests urgently demanded that the Commissioner should devote all their time to the farce of the Statutory Commission and Mr. MacDonald was not the man to sacrifice those interests True, Sir John Simon was more responsible than any single individual for breaking the General Strike; and by his famous speech in the Commons he struck at the root of the rights of Labour and made possible the legal plausibility of a Trade Union Bill. True also, that the Labour Party is pledged to repeal the Trade Union Act which is fatal to the interests of the British worker, and that it had decided to challenge Sir John in Spen Valley in defence of Trade Unionism. But the party was forced into the choice between [illegible] to the Empire and [illegible] Socialism. It chose the Empire. Nothing less could have been expected of Mr. MacDonald's statesmanship.

Why This Secrecy?

The Bombay Government Memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission has been kept secret and no reason has been given for this extraordinary procedure. We would very readily appreciate the unwillingness of individuals to publish their memoranda. We know that they cannot face publicity owing to their unrepresentative character. But the Government stand on quite a different footing. They at least profess some responsibility to the people. They must take the people into their confidence as to what they think about the next stages of the indefinite advance towards "the progressive realisation of responsible Government." Every Provincial Governments published its views on the working of the "Reforms" in the past; where then is the sense in keeping from the public their suggestions regarding the future? There is also no logic in the procedure whereby a statement is kept secret and the oral examination based on that statement is made public. Moreover, any insistence on secrecy will lend itself to the suspicion that the Government lack the courage of their convictions.

Dr. Gour's Apologia.

Sir Hari Singh Gour has worked himself into indignation against Sir Chimanlal Setalvad because the latter described the Central and Provincial Committees as a vast desert with only Sir Sankaran Nair as the green spot. Sir Chimanlal is not entitled to qusetion the barrenness of the Committees because, according to Sir Hari Singh, he has never "been able to secure the suffrages of any constituency" and, therefore, "he cannot realise, nor, indeed, does he seem competent to appreciate, the work of public men and the fact that they always worked with the people and for the people." This, coming as it does from a man of Sir Hari Singh's political antecedents, is unblushing effrontery. In the second Assembly he was elected as a Swarajist, but his attitude in the Assembly was hardly consistent with the pledges that he had given to his constituents. He changed without daring to consult the people whose suffrage had sent him into the Assembly. In the present Assembly also he went as the protege of the Congress Party, but when, once inside, he forgot all about the ethics of representation and suffrage. Any man with a sense of obligation to his pledges would have resigned and sought re-election before supporting the Simon Commission. But Sir Hari Singh who so proudly claims to have secured the suffrages of a constituency and to have always worked "with the people for the people", not only did not resign, but actually ignored the challenge of the "people", whose "suffrage" he claims, to resign and seek re-election on the issue of the boycott. The assertion that the Committees were representative was in itself untenable enough. Now Sir Hari Singh has rushed in with an apologia which has made it positively ridiculous.

Peasants' Awakening.

Following on the Peasants and Workers' Conference at Meerut, about 9,000 peasants of the district of Nasik have unanimously passed, at a public meeting, resolutions supporting the Nehru Report, boycotting the Simon Commission and protesting against the excessive increase of land revenue assessment in certain talukas of the district. The general awakening among the peasants of India is one of the happiest signs of the times. Bardoli has made them conscious of their strength and has taught them the use of effective weapons for defence. The Nehru Report and the unconscionable land revenue policy of Government have provided them with excellent rallying points. Nationalist workers can turn the awakening of the peasants into most fruitful channels by explaining to the villagers the salient points of the Nehru Report with special reference to universal franchise and the Declaration of Rights. One great advantage of the organisation of the masses is that, being keenly alive to their common economic ties, they will stand no nonsense about special communal interests. The lakh and odd strikers of Bombay swept away all communal considerations and even while they were starving would not touch funds earmarked for this or that community.

MR. TURNER BLOWS HOT AND COLD

Blames Communal Discrimination Yet Wants to Perpetuate It

POLICE BATONS TO MUSLIMS, QUILS TO BRAHMINS!

Sir John Retails His Last Cold Weather Tour's Experience

The Simon "Joint Free Conference" farce was continued on Tuesday at Poona. Mr. Turner, giving further evidence, stated that Montford Reforms in a way, were responsible for accentuating communal differences.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan played his role by gratuitously suggesting that indianisation of services would lead to lesser efficiency.

POONA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Turner assisted by Mr. Wise, Financial Secretary was again examined today by the Simon "Joint Free Conference".

Dr. Suhrawardy's question elicited a reply from Mr. Turner that the deterioration of municial administration was due mostly to non-Brahmins sweeping the boards at elections due to the lowering of the franchise, and that the element of Non-co-operation partly contributed to the inefficiency but it was not responsible for it everywhere. For instance while Gujarat was in the grip of Non-co-operation Karnatak and Deccan were not affected by it.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

Raja Nawabali asked witness if the introduction of joint electorate with reservation of seats or a method of proportionate representation would solve the problem. Witness regretted that this was a difficult question to reply off-hand.

Examined by Mr. Rajah on what action the reformed Government took to secure civic rights to the "depressed" classes Mr. Turner replied that the Bombay Council had passed a resolution on the subject.

Sir John Simon: "But in England resolutions are held to express pious hopes".

Mr. Turner replied that the resolution was accepted by the Government.

Dr. Ambedkar said that the resolution remained a pious hope since 1923 till in 1925 the Government was forced to take action and then undertook to stop only discretionary grants in the case of local bodies which refused to open public wells and schools to the "depressed" classes.

Mr. Turner informed the members that this penalty was imposed in the case of Kalyan Municipality.

NO FULL INFORMATION.

Mr. Hartshorn asked Mr. Turner whether this municipality had since changed its view. Mr. Turner said he did not have fuller information.

Sir John Simon asked Mr. Turner whether in the past years any change had occurred in the treatment of the "depressed" classes and in the facilities for their advancement. Mr. Turner said that 25 years ago it was unthinkable for any member of the "depressed" classes to sit on a local board.

CONCERN FOR MASSES!

Sir John Simon: "What about the position of the masses as a whole? Mr. Turner replied that the position had improved in respect of wells and schools.

Lord Burnham asked witness whether apart from schools any change had occurred in the normal life of the villages. Mr. Turner replied that social life in the villages remained unchanged but the position in the cities was better.

WHAT SIR JOHN SAW.

Sir John Simon said that his impression during the last cold weather tour frankly was that the position had improved in the cities: but there was considerable distinction between city and country districts in this respect.

Mr. Turner examined by Sir Harisingh Gour said that the Montford reforms had given some impetus to education: more particularly it raised hopes among members of the various communities of getting jobs.

Mr. Bhutoo ascribed the deterioration of local bodies to the fact that though previously it existed the High Caste Press did not expose it.

CAUSE OF COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Turner replied that arrears of taxes in 1916 were Rs. 3 lakhs and 16 lakhs in 1926. He added that communal representation had contributed to the present communalism in India.

Cross-examined by Sir Harisingh Gour witness said that communalism had tainted the judgment of Ministers too, who had to depend on the votes of their parties. He informed Major Atlee that the Ministers had rather to let local boards stand on their legs than give them direction and guidance.

Sir John Simon asked witness about municipal finances.

Mr. Truner and Mr. Wiles explained the existing position and said that the present demand for further amenities could not be met not only because of the unwillingness of the rate-payers to have extra taxes but also because of the difficulty of finding siutable sources of taxation.

Examined regarding Indianisation of the services Mr. Turner gave Sir John Simon a picture of the existing conditions and the process of Indianisation in the transferred fields which probably in 15 years time would entirely Indianise these services.

AN UNFAIR QUESTION.

Lord Burnham said it would be unfair to ask the witness a question whether this would lead to a sacrifice of efficiency, but could Europeans be attracted to these provincial services.

Mr. Turner replied: Not the same class of persons who joined the All-India Services. If it all experts could be engaged on special terms and they had taken one in the Education Department.

The Commission rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

After lunch Mr. Turner examined by Sir Harisingh Gour declared that introduction of communal representation in the services had led to the lowering of efficiency and in the interest of efficiency he would recruit the best men which probably for various srevices would belong to the various communities such as police for Muslims and Secretariat work for Brahmins.

Sir Zulfikarali Khan asked witness whether Europeans were more efficient than Indians.

Sir John Simon: That is a general question to which no useful answer could be given. (Laughter).

Sir Zulfikar Ali: I want to establish that Indianisation may lead to lesser efficiency.

Mr. Suhrawardy asked witness whether the desire of the minorities for a share in the lot was unnatural.

Mr. Turner: It is quite natural.

Col. Lane-Fox and Major Atlee suggested that the local Public Service Commission would improve the situation.

Mr. Turner replied that the matter was under consideration. He said that even in the appointment by selection of committees, communal considerations were kept in view. He agreed with Sir Arthur Froom that under a scheme provincialising transferred services old standard of administration would not be kept up.

Mr. MacMillan, Collector of Ahmednagar, was examined on his experience as an election officer.

VOTER AND ELECTION.

Replying to Sir John Simon he said that a voter, whether literate or illiterate, showed an interest in the elections not because of political feelings but because he was acting under the influence and desiring help of the candidate to attain a high position.

Sir John Simon said that the exercise of vote itself was a political education.

Lord Burnham asked witness whether the present interest in election was due to communal electorate and if these electorates were abolished the interest would subside.

Witness thought partly it would.

The Commission adjourned at 4/55 and proposed to examine witnesses on Thursday on the Meston Settlement. Tomorrow it will not hold a sitting—

WHERE INDIA SCORES OVER ENGLAND.

MRS. NAIDU'S PLAIN TALK

FLAPPER VOTE, A TOO LATE RECOGNITION OF WOMAN'S STATUS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mrs. Naidu, after seven years' absence from Britain, told Reuter that she had not seen any great changes in England.

She regarded the extension of franchise to women of 21 here as "merely another step towards that freedom which we Indian women have enjoyed for a long time."

She pointed out that the people of England did not realise that Indian women hold respaonsible positions in all departments of public life. What do I think of your feminist movement? Frankly I would be ashamed to belong to such movement. It is a confession of woman's inferiority. We have never had feminist movement in India There has never been need for anything of the kind. The question of sex does not arise in India but merely the question who is most fitted for the job."

Mrs. Naidu says she will lecture in America on India "with the authority which nobody in India will challenge."—Reuter.

S. I. RY. STRIKE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

TRICHINOPOLY, Oct. 16.

The hearing of the South Indian Railway general conspiracy case was resumed before the Special Magistrate, Mangalam Pillay, the approver examined, referred to a secret committee meeting of Labour leaders at which he said they adopted a programme to empty the water tanks, damage the signal wires and cause obstruction to trains and in short, to adopt any method to paralyse the running of the trains.

The hearing of the case is proceeding. A. P.

COURT MOURNING IN INDIA

TO RESPECT RUSSIAN EMPRESS MEMORY

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Military Secretary to the Viceroy notifies court mourning in connection with the death of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Marie of Russia. Mourning has been ordered for two weeks from October 15, half mourning to commence from the 22nd. When attending the Viceregal Court ladies will appear in black until October 21 and thereafter in half mourning. Officers in uniform will when attending at Viceregal Lodge, wear a crepe band on the left arm throughout the period of court mourning.—A. P.

PRINCES AND PARAMOUNT POWER

STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON

SIR MANUBHAI IN TERVIEWED

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, interviewed by the "Evening Standard", explaining the object of the mission of the Indian Princes, emphasised that the position had been created quite inharmonious with the spirit of the treaties, whereby the Princes were treated as subordinates, not to the Imperial Government, but to the Government of India. It might be necessary to have a permanent representative of the States in London. They desired that the Political Department of the Government of India should be overhauled and that reform should be effected in arrangements relating to the customs and excise.

They contemplated a Standing Council of six to work out problems affecting the Indian States jointly and meet an equal number of representatives of British India and discuss the problems in which British India was also concerned.—Reuter.

BUTLER COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S LONG SPEECH

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Butler Committee sat for four hours, this afternoon, and adjourned till 16th instant. The proceedings consisted entirely of a long speech of Sir Leslie Scott dealing with the relations of the States with the Paramount Power. Sir Leslie Scott will continue to present the Princes' case on 16th instant. All Indian Princes in London with their advisers were present.—Reuter.

The Butler Committee resumed sittings at Montagu House, Whitehall, to-day. The Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharajas of Kashmir, Nawanagar and Patiala attended. Prof. Abhyankar, Secretary of Indian States Peoples' Conference and Mr. P. M. Chuder who have come to England for purpose of presenting peoples' view-point, were refused admittance. They were informed that inquiry was private and their admission was impossible until special arrangements could be made. They intend to consult Sir H. Butler before the next sitting of the Committee in order to secure the necessary permission.—Reuter.

The "Dovedale" was scratched from the Cesarewitch at nine this morning, and "Alacrity" at 2-25 last evening.—Reuter's Special.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR SATISFIED

GLAD DR. ANSARI REAFFIRMS INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

"I am glad that at the instance of Dr. Ansari, the President of the Congress himself, the Delhi Provincial Conference has reaffirmed the resolution on independence", says Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement to the press.

He adds, "Now that the right lead has been given I am confident that there can be no risk of any division in the Congress I am also glad that the position have been made clear by making the acceptance of the communal and other decisions of the All-Parties' Conference subject to the resolutions in favour of independence. I have had my fears in connection with the attempt persistently made by interested persons in this province and elsewhere to carry on a campaign against independence and in favour of Dominion status only, and the equally persistent attempt to create a division in the Congress ranks, all in the name of unity and the All-Parties' Conference.

"I hope the Delhi Provincial Conference closes the controversy for all loyal Congressmen and those others who want work with them."

Finally Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar appeals to every Congressman to stand by the Madras Congress resolution on independence and recommends the carrying on in perfect non-violence of the boycott of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

BARDOLI REVISION SETTLEMENT.

Personnel of Enquiry Committee.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In the press note issued on August 6th, 1928, Government announced that an enquiry would be held into the Bardoli Revision Settlement and that it would be entrusted to a Judicial Officer and a Revenue Officer. They are now pleased to announce that they have appointed Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., Judical Commissioner in the States of Western India, Rajkot, and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E. I.C.S Collector of Dharwar and officiating Secretary to Government in the General Department, to make the enquiry, and that it will commence at Surat on November 1st next. The enquiry will be extended to the Revision Settlement of Chorasi Taluka.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference, as already announced, will be to inquire into and report upon the complaint of the people of Bardoli and Valod and of Chorasi (a) that the enhancement of revenue recently made is not warranted in terms of the Land Revenue Code, (b) that the reports accessible to the public do not contain sufficient data warranting the enhancement and that some of the data given are wrong; and to find that if the peoples' complaint is held to be justified what enhancement or reduction, if any, there should be upon the old assessment.

As the enquiry is to be full, open and independent, the persons interested will be free to lead as well as to test evidence before the officers making the enquiry with the help of their representatives including legal advisers. The decision of the Judicial Officer will prevail in all matters of difference between him and the Revenue Officer."

GERMAN CONQUEST OF ATLANTIC.

Graf Zeppelin Welcomed by Hundreds of Sirens.

AMERICA GOES MAD AFTER SUCCESS.

City Clerks and Workers Rush to Streets to Gaze at Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Lakehurst.—The Graf Zeppelin landed safely at 37 minutes past five.

A huge crowd which had been waiting patiently since early on Sunday morning, witnessed the arrival of the Zeppelin As the airship approached the wind blew directly into her nose and her bows swayed up and down. Landing parties waited on the ground as she hovered 300 feet overhead, and the motors drove down her nose. A ground party of thirty men seized the rope hanging from her bow and dragged her nose down to the ground. The body of the airship sank downward till the car touched ground. A party of men then seized the siderails and the mooring was completed at 5-37 p. m. The Zeppelin was then lying at right angles to the hangar so that it was necessary to turn her so that she could run in on the hangar on the trolley line.

WHOLE CITY EXCITED.

Washington.—After circling over Whitehouse the Zeppelin headed for Baltimore escorted by a dozen navy planes. The whole city was very much excited as the gaint dirigible passed low over the streets. Even President Coolidge left his desk went antt the garden and stood bareheaded gazing fascinated at the shimmering bulk riding serenely overhead the Zeppelin passed over Baltimore, at one in the afternoon and was welcomed by the blowing of hundreds of sirens in the city and ships in the harbour. Thousands of workers in offices and factories rushed into the streets to gaze at the airship.

COOLIDGES'S CONGRATULATION.

President has sent wireless message congratulating Eckener and Hindenburg.—Reuter.

WIRELESS DESCRIPTION HEARD IN ENGLAND.

London.—A description of the Graf Zeppelins landing at Lakehurst broadcast by wireless from America, and relayed on 2LO, was clearly heard by listeners in England, despite some interference due to atmospherics. Vices of the announcer at the hangar and of another at a distance were easily audible, the latter mentioning that the voyage occupied a record time of 111 hours and 35 minutes compared with the previous record of 101 hours.

BEATS WORLD'S RECORD.

New York.—The Graf Zeppelin has easily beatbn world's record for sustained flight established by the British R34 in her westward Atlantic trip in 1919.—Reuter.

RETURN JOURNEY IN TEN DAYS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

New York.—The Graf Zeppelin was placed in the hangar at three in morning. Mechanics have begun to repair the damaged fin. The work will probably take one week. It is understood that Dr. Eckener hopes to start on the return trip ten days hence.—Reuter.

KABUL PIR SHOT

MAKING AFGHANISTAN SAFE FOR REFORMS

MORE FANATICS UNDER ARREST

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16.

A report received here from Kabul today stating that Hazrat (Pir) Sahib of Shor-bazar, Kabul, who had been taken into custody for opposing some of the reforms introduced by King Amanullah, has along with a few of his companions been shot by order of the King.

It is alleged that prior to his arrest the Pir, who wields great influence in Afghanistan, had been carrying on an anti-Government and anti-reforms propaganda among the fanatic Mangal and Jajis tribes who live on the other side of Parachinar near the Indian border.

It is also reported that Sardar Ahmadalijan, who signed the Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1919 at Rawalpindi on behalf of the Afghan Government and Sardar Inayatullah Jan, elder son of the late Amir Habibullah Khan who was heir apparent to the throne before King Amanullah was elected as Amir have been arrested for the same offence.

THE CESAREWITCH

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, Oct. 16.

At Newmarket "Eagles Pride" was examined this morning by "Vet," who found no improvement. Martin, the trainer, has wired to the owner advising his to scratch the horse from the Cesarewitch.

The following are the alterations in the probables for the Cesarewitch:—

"Tourist" will be ridden by Dines.

"Eagle's Pride," "Baytown," "Alacrity," "Samphire Second" and "Dovedale" will not run.

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the Cesarewitch.—

Hundred to fifteen against 'Brown Jack' offered, seven to one taken, nine to one Cap-A-Pie taken and offered, hundred to nine "Troubadour" offered, hundred to eight taken, twenty to one 'Westwick Low' and "Maid of Perth," twenty-five to one "Plymouth Hoe" and "Biancona," taken and offered, twenty-five to one "Accalmie" forty to one "Piumbago," fifty to one "King Harald offered.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. TEAM IN AUSTRALIA

LUNCHES WITH GOVERNOR

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Perth.—The M. C. C. team touring Australia arrived this morning by "Otranto" and was accorded civic reception. The team lunched with the Governor of West Australia.—Reuter Special.

TO SAVE HER SON FROM GALLOWS

AGED WOMAN'S QUEER WAY OF PETITIONING

DASHES AGAINST PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S CAR.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

An unusual incident occurred while His Excellency Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency was motoring back to Government House from Town Hall to-day.

While his car was moving on, a woman aged over 50, ran to the middle of the road and lay prostrate in front of the car. The driver at once swerved to one side and thus prevented an accident.

The woman was taken to the Thana, where she confessed that she went to the Governor with the object of either getting the death sentence that had been passed on her son remitted, or herself committing suicide. Medical examination showed that she was suffering from temporar insantiy. The police therefore let her off with a warning.—A. P.

VICEROY TO GO TO ENGLAND ON HOLIDAY?

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns that the Viceroy is coming to England on a holiday in 1929, but that his visit is dependen on the then conditions in India. Reuter.

A. P. CONFIRMS REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Associated Press understands on good authority that as a result of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, it is thought that it may probably be advantageous if His Excellency were to pay a visit to England during the summer of next year provided circumstances at the time permit.

This possibility is no doubt the explanation of Lord Goschen's extension of office until the autumn of 1929. There would then, in the event of Lord Irwin's visit to England taking place, be available to act as Viceroy a Governor who had just completed five years experience of India.

This is the second time that a Viceroy of India takes advantage under the Leave of Absence Act to proceed to England. It will be remembered that Lord Reading was the first to avail himself of the Act to go on leave and discuss important administrative problems with His Majesty's Government when Lord Lytton acted as the Viceroy of India.—A. P.

DISGRACEFUL ATTEMPT ON SASTRI'S LIFE.

White Plot to Burn 'Coolie' Agent

"GAS BOMB" THROWN IN BANQUET HALL

Conspirators Futile Effort to Set Fire to Hotel

Details are now available of the disgraceful scenes created by a few "Whites" at Klerksdorp in mail week, where the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri, Indian Agent-General in South Africa attended a banquet. The day previous to the banquet a batch of hooligans held a meeting at which speeches were made protesting against the banquet.

This meeting was called by Mr. Morgan Evans, the Deputy-Mayor, and for it he issued a signed "dodger" which read, in part. "Discussion—Mr. Malan's condonation scheme. The uplift of the Indian, and the danger to our artisans and Afrikander youth. Protest against Indian banquet. Roll up everybody! Our national interests are in grave danger." In the Afrikaans "dodger" the word "Koelie" was used in place of "Indian."

In the evening Mr. Sastri and his staff attended a banquet, presided over by the Mayor of Klerksdorp (Mr. J. Jooste, a well-known solicitor). There were 138 European guests, including the Mayor of Maquassi, the Police Commissioner of the district, the Resident Magistrate, and other leading people of the town and surrounding area.

INSULTING EPITHETS.

During the banquet it was noticed that Mr. Morgan Evans was driving a motor-car about the town. The car bore several inscriptions, including the following: "Are you helping the Indian uplift movement? That road lies across the hope of the child of South Africa. Are you? Curse you!"

After the banquet all the guests moved from the Tivoli Hotel to the Railway Institute Hall. Here it was found that that the doors had been broken in, and a score of men were occupying seats reserved for the banquet guests. As the platform party entered booing and hooting began, until Mr. Jooste pleaded for order, saying that Klerksdorp must not be the only town in the Transvaal that misbehaved itself when Mr. Sastri visited it.

Mr. Sastri then began to speak on the Indo-Union agreement, and its effects, dealing incidentally with the word "Koelie" that had appeared on the "dodgers" of Friday. "You must not call my people 'coolies,'" he said. "They are not. For 'coolie' means a person who sells his body for physical labour, and the word is insulting to our people."

After the speech had continued for about ten minutes, Mr. Morgan Evans stood up. "We have not come here to listen—" he said. There were cries of "Sit down! Sit down!" and Mr. Jooste again began to plead for order, when suddenly the lights were switched off. Women started screaming, and the audience began to make for the doors, some women being knocked to the ground during the confusion.

GLASS VESSEL.

Suddenly a glass vessel fell just next to the platform and the contents were splashed about. A match was lit, and a fire flared up where the bomb fell. Men rushed with overcoats to put out the flames by smothering them. This took some minutes to effect.

Meanwhile strong biting fumes began to penetrate the hall, affecting the throats of all those in it. Men and women were coughing all the while. Several women fainted, and later a woman and a child had to be removed to hospital for treatment for throats and lungs affected by the chemical fumes.

Police were rushed to the hall, but before they arrived the disturbers had disappeared.

Before the lights came on again or the police arrived many members of the audience began shouting: "Go on, Mr. Sastri! We are here." Mr. Sastri advanced to the centre of the platform and said "Yes, I am here, and I will go on." At this, rotten eggs began to be thrown at him. None, however, hit anyone, although the walls and platform were bespattered with eggs.

Mr. Jooste then called to the audience to adjourn to an open space outside. This was done, and Mr. Sastri resumed his address. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "as I was saying before the venue of this meeting was altered from indoors to the open air,"—and so he took up the thread of his speech. His voice was noticeably affected by the gas for the first few minutes of his speech, but later the effect apparently passed away.

AN APOLOGY.

Mr. Sastri continued his speech for almost an hour. At its conclusion Mr. Jooste and Mr. Neser (the father of Mr. V. H. Neser, the well-known Rugby referee) spoke of the events of the meeting, and apologised for the conduct of those responsible. Their remarks were sympathetically received by the audience, which cheered Mr. Sastri.

After the conclusion of the meeting it was found that there was a crowd still outside the Tivoli Hotel. Mr. Sastri immediately retired to bed, and, it is stated, slept soundly all night.

A sergeant remained on duty in the lounge of the hotel until after dawn, and a cordon of police was drawn around the block in which the hotel is situated.

Just before midnight a further sensation was caused by the statement that two men who had entered the hotel and engaged a room had been found to have in their possession a tin of petrol. It had been freely talked of in the crowd outside the hotel that an attempt would be made to burn it down if Mr. Sastri did not leave Klerksdorp that night. It was also stated that an attempt was made to burn the three cars in which Mr. Sastri, his staff and his entourage had travelled to Klerksdorp, but that this was frustrated by the vigilance of the police, who had set a guard on the garage before the disturbers could approach it.

The police guard on Mr. Sastri continued until he left Klerksdorp.

"RAND DAILY MAIL'S COMMENTS.

In the course of an article headed "Klerksdorp Shames South Africa" the "Rand Daily Mail" writes:—

The Minister of the Interior has acted correctly in promptly sending to Mr. Sastri, the Agent-General in South Africa of the Government of India, a telegram giving expression, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, to their sense of "deep regret and pain" at the insult to which our distinguished visitor was subjected at Klerksdrop on Saturday night. In expressing himself in these terms. Dr. Malan has accurately interpreted public opinion throughout the Union, where the news, published yesterday morning, of Saturday night's disgraceful exhibition of hooliganism has caused both indignation and dismay. It is a source of the deepest humiliation to the vast mass of our population that one who is with us as an honoured guest should have been assailed in this brutal fashion by an unmannerly mob, and no words of censure that we might employ could possibly be too strong to express our own detestation and abhorrence of the resort Klerksdorp. It is doubly humiliating to learn that a leading citizen in the person of the Deputy-Mayor of Klerksdorp should have associated himself prominently with this gross breach of manners, and thus brought disgrace upon the town whose dignity and reputation for courtesy and hospitality he should have been among the first to maintain. It is to be hoped that his fellow-members of the Town Council will deal with Mr. Morgan Evans as he deserves to be dealt with, and that when the opportunity occurs the rate-payers will not be slow to express in the most emphatic form their stern disapproval of his misbehaviour.

It is not only in South Africa that a most painful impression will have been caused by this Klerksdorp outrage. The whole Empire will regret it, and in India, where there has been a very sensible improvement in the attitude towards South Africa since the healing influence of Mr. Sastri has been employed on behalf of both countries, the continuance of good relationships may temporarily be endangered. Actually, South Africa is under a sense of the very deepest obligation to Mr. Sastri. To him probably more than to anyone else belongs the credit for establishing those cordial relations which made possible the Indo-African agreement and brought to solution a problem which had been a most vexing one able personal inconvenience and also for many years. Since then, at considerwe regret to say, to the disadvantage of his health, Mr. Sastri has remained in the Union to apply his great ability to the task of securing the smooth working of the agreement which his statesmanship so largely helped to make possible, and the sum of his accomplishment has been very remarkable. It is a poor reward for services such as these that he should now be made the target for opprobrious epithets and evil-smelling missiles.

It is, however, not only as the friend and protector of the Indians resident in our midst that Mr. Sastri has impressed his personality upon the South African community. During his stay he has given his time ungrudgingly to the furtherance of intellectual causes, and we are in consequence the richer for the ripe wisdom and high idealism which have been the distinguishing features of the many addresses he has delivered throughout the country. Even when he has dealt with political issues he has done so with a nobility and dignity rarely to be met with on a political platform anywhere in the world to-day, and it is not too much to say that his influence will be felt in our midst long after he has left the Union. It is a real pleasure to us to be able to pay this tribute, inadequate though it be, to a great gentleman, statesman and scholar, but the episode of Klerksdorp is a bitter humiliation under which the whole of South Africa must bow its head in shame.

PERILS OF JOURNALIST'S LIFE

MOBBED AND CONFINED IN MOSQUE FOR TWO HOURS

DELHI REPORTER'S EXPERIENCE

DELHI, Oct. 15.

In connection with the alleged assault on Mr. Bhagat, a reporter of the "Hindustan Times" in the Juma Masjid on October 12 it now transpires that he was detained for over two hours in a room in the mosque where he was forcibly conducted by the liveried 'Chaprasis' of the mosque. Thereafter he was taken to the police station and subsequently let off as no charge could be framed against him.

Mr. Bhagat has now filed a criminal complaint under Sections 323 and 342 I.P.C., against Syed Ahmed Shahai the Imam of the Juma Masjid and Maulvi Mazhar Uddin, editor "All-aman", a bye-weekly Urdu paper published at Delhi.

In a written statement the complainant stated that on October 12, two public meetings were announced to be held in the Juma Masjid and the complainant as a reporter went to the Masjid to report the proceedings for his newspaper. When he reached the Juma Masjid he saw a large crowd present there and the meeting was going amidst yelling and shouting.

DRAGGED HIM TO DR. ANSARI.

Syed Ahmed asked the complainant why he had reported the case of Abdul Gafoor Dandewalla in which the authorities of the Juma Mosque were disgraced. Meantime, Mazharuddin also turned up and enquired why the complainant was admitted into the mosque. Both the accused then caught hold of the complainant and dragged him to Dr. Ansari and on the way they belaboured the complainant with blows.

Dr Ansari remonstrated with the accused and asked them to let the complainant go, but they took no notice of Dr. Ansari.

Mr. Asaf Ali with his friends then came to the rescue of the complainant and succeeded in separating him from his assailants. The accused again dragged the complainant from the crowd and handed him over to the two 'Chaprasis' of the Masjid to be confined in a room.

CONFINED FOR TWO HOURS.

The 'Chaprasis' did so at the bidding of the accused and the complainant was illegally detained and confined for over two hours in a room where he was in mortal terror of extreme violence by the accused and their confederates.

The accused then told the 'Chaprasis' to take the complainant to Faiz Bazar Police Station with a letter from Syed Ahmed in spite of the requests of the complainant to let him go.

The complainant then lodged a report in the police station praying that as the accused had committed offences under Sections 323|342 I.P.C., they might be proceeded against and punished according to law. The complainant's statement before the Magistrate was a repetition of the above statement. The Magistrate fixed November 8 for the hearing and asked the complainant to produce evidence on that date.

It is understood that some prominent people of the city will give evidence for the prosecution.

IMAM APOLOGISES.

Since filing the complaint Mr. Bhagat has received a letter of apology from the Imam of the Juma Masjid but in view of the fact that the case is 'subjudice' he is taking no notice of it.—A. P.

Rangoon.—The equestrian statue of Sir Harcourt Butler, ex-Governor of Burma, will be unveiled by His Excellency the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit to Rangoon. The statue will be located in Strand Road in front of the Imperial Bank.—A. P.

"THIRD DEGREE" ENQUIRY

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

SIR W. HARWOODS' EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Sir William Harwood, the retiring Commissioner of Police, giving evidence on the "Third Degree" allegations against the police before the Commission of Inquiry said that he had never found a single complaint of it justified. He said that "it was a fashion," nowdays, at old Bailey, to make this allegation. The idea probably got into the public mind from reading detective stories and seeing crook plays emanting from America. He could not recall a single murder case in which the allegation had not been made. The police never questioned the prisoner without cautioning him and unless he wanted to make a statement. Sir William Harwood referred to the "popular cry for women police" and favoured their reduction because there was insufficient work for them and also they were incapable of carrying a case through but 500 more men were needed. The Commission adjourned.—Reuter.

THREE MEN AND TWO GIRLS KILLED

EXPLOSION IN A FACTORY

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A explosion audible for many miles occurred at the explosive factory at Bramble Island, Essex, just after the employees had started work. Three men and two girls were killed.—Reuter.

RUMANO HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN HUNGARY

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Budapest.—The Rumano-Hungarian dispute over the Hungarian optants question in Transylvania threatens to assure more serious proportions in consequence of a decree by the Rumanian Labour Minister under which 650,000 Hungarian workers, half of whom are naturalised Rumanians, will be expelled from Tranlysvania. The decree grants three years' respite to those domiciled in Transylvania before 1914, or marrying Rumanian wives before the end of the month.

Greatest indignation has been aroused in Hungary and monster meetings are being organised. Newspapers assert that the decree is in effect a repetition of ancient mass migration—Reuter

ADVANCE CUTCH!

MAHARAO DECLARES EDUCATION FREE.

BHUJ, Oct. 15.

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch has ordered the State Education Department to declare primary and secondary education up to the third standard, free all over the Cutch State.—A. P.

SIT OF CALCUTTA SOLCITORS TO BOMBAY.

A deputation of solicitors on behalf of the Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta is due to arrive in Bombay on Saturday the 10th November, in response to an invitation from the Incorporated Law Society of Bombay. It is expected that the Calcutta Solicitors will stay here for a week and an interesting and instructive programme is being arranged for them. Solicitors desirous of taking part in the various functions and entertainments are requested to communicate immediately with Mr. N. H. Pandya, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Incorporated Law Society at No. 110 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENTIRELY FALSE

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI CONTRADICTS "FORWARD" REPORT

Writing in the "Khilafat" Maulana Shaukat Ali says that the statements made by the Bombay correspondent of "Forward" that he made Sir Mahomed Shafi in Bombay and had tea with Mr. Coatman are entirely false.

POLICE RAID HOUSE FOR GAMBLING

At 5 p.m. on Tuesday Sub Inspector Paranjpye armed with a warrant under the Gambling Act, raided premises owned by Bhagatram Peru in Improvement Trust Chawls at Bibijan Street. As a result of the search the police recovered playing cards and Rs. 30 in cash. Bhagatram and four other persons were arrested.

New York.—The papers generally describe the voyage of the Graf Zeppelin as a mixture of failure and success. The "Times" says that much depends on the performance of the airship which is now being constructed in England. "If it is demonstrated that the type is swift, sound navigable in any weather and dividend-earning, then capital will be found to put fleets in air to carry on overseas trade."

HINDU--MUSLIM MARRIAGE

HYDERABAD PRIME MINISTER'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

GORGEOUS CEREMONY

The Secunderabad Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—

Nawab Mohamed Mohi-ud-Din Khan, the eldest son of Nawab Ali-nd-Dowlah, and a member of the State Executive Council, was married to-day to the daughter of His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the Nizam's Minister.

The 'Mendhi' ceremony, which is exclusively confined to women, was performed on Wednesday night, and yesterday evening the Nizam with his own hands placed the head-dress known as the 'serah' upon the bridegrom's head, at King Koti Palace.

The bridegroom went from his father's home in Begumpet to the bride's father's palace in the city in a procession headed by the different Paigah regiments creased in picturesque old-fashioned uniforms.

The procession which was nearly a mile in length took six hours to reach its destination. The bridegroom, clothed in long robe woven entirely of gold thread, drove in a car decorated with flowers and silver streamers.

After the procession had arrived at the Maharaja's palace, the traditional 'nikkah' ceremony had been performed, by the Kazi of Hyderabad.

Among the guests at the wedding were Nawab Moin-ud-Din Dowlah the leading pagiah noble of the State and several Europeans, including Sir Frederick Gauntlett, who is on a visit to Hyderabad.

After the wedding luncheon, the bridegroom and his bride left for their home in procession.

DUTCH MAIL PLANE MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

AIRMEN DETAINED AT RANGOON

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

Great disappointment was caused when the fourth Dutch mail carrying plane met with an accident while attempting to take off, resulting in a serious damage to the plane and indefinitely postponing her departure. The airmen bidding good-bye got into the plane at eight eight morning and as the pilot Scholt was taxing the plane on the Kyaiksan race ground for Singapore the left wheel sank deep into the soft ground. The machine was thus unable to proceed onwards and turned round, resulting in the left wheel being wrenched off a few yards away. The ned of the left wing was smashed leaving the engine damaged. The propellors of the central engine were bent. The end of the left wing was smashed rushed to the spot immediately. Fortunately the aviators were not injured. The condition of the undercarriage has not yet been ascertained. Besides mails from Amsterdam this ill-fated plane is carrying part of the mails from the third plane now at Cawnpore.—A. P.

Singapore.—The Second Section of the floating dock has arrived.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	October 16.
Previous Closing Rate	19.21
To-day's Opening Rate	19.35
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing Rate	19.45
Difference	plus .24
Broach Expectations	Rs. 362.

LIVERPOOL

	October 16.
Previous Closing Rate	9.92
To-day's Opening Rate	10.09
Difference	plus .17
To-day's Closing Rate	10.12
Difference	plus .20

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 16.
Silver Ready	26 10 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 13 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 16.
1st Settlement	60 5 0
2nd. Settlement	60 8 0

SHOLAPUR WORKERS SHUT OUT FROM MILLS

EXODUS OF MEN TO BOMBAY & AHMEDABAD

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S PEACE PARLEY FUTILE.

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 15.

When Mr. N. M. Joshi, President, Bombay Textile Labour Union came to Sholapur last week he saw the managements of the Vishnu, Lakshmi and Jam Mills and they had assured him that if the old hands who were on strike returned to work on Friday October 12, they would be reinstated. The Union accordingly called off the strike and advised workers to go back to their respective mills. When some 500 workers returned to work on Friday to their respective mills they were not allowed to enter their mills. Mr. Joshi's interviews with the Agents of these mills in Bombay have failed to bring about the desired result.

In the meanwhile some 2,000 workers of the Mills at Sholarpur, mostly weavers, have gone to find jobs in Bombay mills and about 500 have found work at Ahmedabad.—A. P.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF

MEN ASKED TO RESUME FORTH WITH

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Melbourne.—According to the "Herald" it is almost certain that the strke will be declared off to-morrow.

It is reported that the Waterside Workers' Management Committee has ordered secret ballots, but is urging men to obviate this necessity by resuming work forthwith. —Reuter.

ADVAENC PERSIA

TEHERAN, Oct. 15.

1100 students left for Paris, to-day as per the scheme adopted by the Mejlis on 21st May last. Under that scheme 100 students will be sent to Europe, to study different sciences every year, for six successive years, the annual appropriation for each batch being 100,000 tomans.—

SPEN VALLEY SEAT IN COMMONS.

MR. MYERS NOT TO OPPOSE SIR JOHN SIMON.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Mr. Tom Myers has definitely resigned his position as a prospective Labour candidate for the Spen Valley Division in opposition to Sir John Simon—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

In the share market jute shares opened steady and ruled quiet all morning to-day with only moderate business doing. The tone at the close was a turn easier. In teas Eastern Cachar showed some improvement, while others were unchanged. Fairly good business, however, was done. In coals Burrakurs were marked down while others showed no change. In miscellaneous Agra Electric were up about 5 points, while port shipping were down 2 points. Iron and steel issues were a turn lower. Government securities were quiet.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper 73/5, 4 per cent. loan 1960/70, 85/7, 5 per cent bonds 1933 101/13, six per cent. bonds 1932 104/13.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1,500.

Railways:—Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway 73, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 101/8, Sara Serajgani Railway 95, Sliahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 176.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/14, New Victoria ord. 2/6.

Jutes:—Albion ord. 526, Alliance ord. 666/8, Anglo-India 530, Auckland ord. 406/8, Baily ord. 341, Barnagore ord. 327, Champdany 192, Cheviot 377, Clive 47/14, Dalhousie ord. 634/8, Hooghly ord. 116/8, Howrah 61/8, Hukumchand ord. 28/12, Kamarhatty ord. 792, Kanknarrah 637/8, National 36/8, New Central pref. 127, Northbrook 76/8, Orient 329, Presidency 12/3, Reliance 95, Standard 568, Waverley 8/14.

Coals:—Bengal Giridih 3/13, Bengal Bhatdee 2, Burrakur 10/14, Sendra 15/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/4, Agra Electric 119, Britannia Engineering 3/3, Indian Iron and Steel 18/14, Tata Iron and Steel 2, pref. 96/12, Associated Hotels of India ord. 8/2, B. I. Corporation deferred 2/15, B. I. Corporation pref. 113, Calcutta Ice 9, Port Shipping 18.

Tea Companies:—Desai and Parbuttia 140, Eastern Cachar 15/4, Rajnagar 9/8, Soom 16/4, Teen Ali 19/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 6 1/32d. and demand bills were 1s. 6 1/16d.—A. P.

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URINARY TROUBLE

GET an inexpensive box of De Witts' Pills from your nearest chemist. Take two pills before you go to bed at night and next morning look at the urine you pass. You will then know for sure that you have a remedy which cannot fail to do you good. You cannot doubt what you see with your own eyes, and you will be able to see that the valuable ingredients of De Witt's Pills have passed right through your kidneys and your bladder. In doing so they have strengthened your kidneys and cleansed your bladder, so that your body will be freed from poisonous waste matters in a natural manner.

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De WITT'S

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PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery. Never Touched by Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

DIABETES and ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

The public is hereafter informed that Messrs K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros., Regd. Diabetes and Asthma Specialist, have transferred their firm from Benares to Delhi. They established their firm in Benares in 1896, some 32 years ago; and guarantee a radical and sure cure of the above diseases of any long standing, inheritory or from birth, and refund the full amount in case of failure. (Though these specifics are infallible, still it is written for the satisfaction of the patients.) By their treatment improvement appears on the very first day of commencing the specific. For other particulars and testimonials of Highest authorities, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER, Dept. 5.
(of the above firm)
Esplanade Road, P. B. No. 2 Delhi.

N. B.—They have left no agent or partner in Benares. Anybody claiming so or copying them in any form, will be severely dealt with. This is the best time for taking the specific. Agents are wanted everywhere, medical men will be preferred.

PRIMAPHONES

TABLE GRAND MODELS

Primaphones have been well-known throughout India as Premier Phones of perfect tone. Premier in high class workmanship and finish and perfect in sweet lifelike tone. Finished in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany polished Cabinets and equipped with genuine all steel nickle plated motors, of Swiss Make, Imperial Sound boxes, new improved S style tone arms and all wood amplifying tone chamber.

Model No. 103—single Spring Rs. 90.

Model No. 104—double Spring Rs. 100.

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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

HARTOG COMMITTEE AT WORK.

DR MOOS' FULMINATIONS.

PARSEES AFRAID OF AWAKENED MASSES/

POONA, Oct. 15.

The Hartog Committee examined three witnesses to-day, the first of them being Khan Bahadur Cooper, Chairman of the Satara District School Board. Replying to the committee's questonaire he stated that the growth of primary education in his district was satisfactory on the whole. The number of school and pupils had already doubled themselves, but that was more an extensive than intensive development. The expansion of primary education on a voluntary basis had considerably contributed to the achieving of their object.

PREFERENCE TO PARSEES.

Dr. Moos, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, who was examined next, stated that they had asked the Government that Parsees should be entitled to 20 percent of the admissions to the Poona Engineering College in view of the liberal donations given to the College by Parsees.

Sir George Anderson stated that the Parsees had given donations unconditionally.

Dr. Moos observed that if the donation of one crore of rupees given to the Science Institute at Bangalore had been reserved for their community, he would not have been before the Committee with that request for special privileges to their youths. The witness laid emphasis on the importance of the Boy Scout and girl guide movements being extended right up to the Colleges.

Dr. Moos, in his memorandum, discussing the educational needs and cultral rights of the Parsee community as they existed at present, and the possibilities of their future development under the reforms pending, observed that it was becoming increasingly plain that in the growing competition in the race for culture in the country the menance to the Parsee community as much as to other communities microscopically small in numbers like theirs, was obviously great and imminent, overwhelmed as they were bound to be under the sheer force of numbers of awakened and equally capable peoples in the land however highly cultured and gifted the members of tiny minorities might be. Intelligent anticipation of events demanded that under any reformed regime the interests of the Parsee and other important minority communities in the presidency should be assured and fully safeguarded.

AFRAID OF AWAKENED MASSES.

Statistics showed that the general educational and cultural standing of the community was far above the level of other communities and compared favourably with that of America but under the particular conditions and environments of the country teeming with millions of awakend people, England increasing pressure from rapidly growing numbers of capable man the two great communities namely Hindus and Muslims had already overwhelmed, and were bound in a few years to crush out completely all the smaller communities, however capable and cultured.

The Doctor observed that with his experience as a Fellow of the University of Bombay from 1892 and a member of the Syndicate from 1900, it was his conviction that the withdrawal of the English element and the substitution of Indians in the higher grades of the educational service had not proved beneficial to the country or helped in any way in its advance. But the pity of it all was that while previously all responsible educational posts were held by Europeans, no doubt highly qualified, the cadre was closed, then even to the best of cultured Indians, and now the pendulum was swinging round in extreme opposite direction. The service had been stripped of the bulk of the capable English element and a large number of Indians had been drafted instead on the same cadre, unfortunately however without any consideration at all of qualifications, capacity and integrity. If in carrying out Indianisation they selected men equal in capacity, efficiency and integrity to Europeans, he for one, would plump in for Indian substitute but he would not prefer Indians at all costs. He might be pardoned the remark that the European officers had accentuated the disaster deliberately by utter indifference to the fate of the country.

Concluding the Doctor observed that contact with a higher civilisation was a necessity if progress and advance were not to be slow and laboured. Japan rose to the status of a highly civilised nation in two generations, not by self instruction, but under the tutelage of highly cultured foreigners.

If Communal bias had this come to garding university education, he stated that its progress, in his opinion, had not been at all satisfactory during the last decade or so.

COMMUNAL UNIVERSITIES.

In reply to the questionhaire he stay even in educational matters as a permanent infection he thought that the only solution would to have different universities for different communal interests He would suggest that Maharastra, Karnatak, Guirat and Sind might from proper and distinctly appropriate zones for Universities under provincial control, to meet the requirements of communities in the majority while Bombay, Karachi, Madras and possibly Calcutta might be made centres of Universities under the Government of India so that the higher needs and cultural rights of minority communities namely Parsees, Europeans and Indian Christians might be safe guarded. The question was complex and how far such separation of the port cities from the surrounding zones would satisfy important political requirements of the country might be left to the consideration of the Simon Commission for what it was worth.

THE UNWANTED CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6)

months at Delhi where all through he took an active part?

So it is now quite evident that after all Mr. Yakub's vain attempts to throw a smoke screen over the whole misconceived affair manipulated with great care and caution behind the purdah to give it a representative and constitutional character, no body will be deceived about the fact that the proposed Conference is going to be a packed one and it will instead of serving any useful purpose to any body to create a situation in the country which will be only too favourable for our foreign rulers to forge fresh fretters through the Simon Commission. It will undo the great work so far done by the All-Parties' Conference, divide the Muslim community at a time when they ought to be united and create such a widening gulf between the Hindus and Muslims that it will be impossible afterwards to bridge it for generations to come; so give a free-hand to the foreign rulers to get along merrily with their 'divide et impera' policy.

Mr. Mohammad Yakub's systematic inconsistency in politics is quite obvious to all who know him for all these years. It is quite fresh in our memory how and on what flimsy ground he absented himself from the Legislative Assembly on the day when the motion for co-operating with the Simon Commission was rightly rejected by that august body. Coming nearer still, in the recent Simla session of the Assembly, on a similar occasion when prudence and foresight wanted him to rally round the cause of the country, when the most repugnant and abominable Public Safety Bill was introduced by Government, he with an unsurpassable easy conscience flung to the winds all his loyalty to party leader and his great principle of safeguarding the vital interests of his country and proved a rat to his party by voting with the Government. There is no use of multiplying instances when instances are galore. If the proposed Conference is not meant for wrecking the good work done by the All-Parties' Conference, then what is it meant?—Yours etc.

EHSANUR REHMAN KIDWAI,
Bar-at-Law.

Secretary U. P. Provincial Muslim League
3, Quinton Road, Lucknow.
Oct. 11.

Hubli.—The General Secretary of the Hindustan Sevadal announces that the Sevadal's All India Board will meet at Delhi on November 3 at the time of the meeting of the All India Congress Committee.—A. P.

Trivandrum.—The Reception Committee of the South Indian States Peoples Conference has decided to hold the Conference on November 11 and 12 at Trivandrum and to invite Sir M. Viswaswaraya to preside over it.—A. P.

BOOKS ON HISTORY AND POLITICS.

1. THEORY OF GOVERNMENT IN ANCIENT INDIA.

By Dr. BENI PRASAD, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc Econ. (London),
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3. AN INTRODUCTION TO CIVICS AND POLITICS.

By S. V. Puntambekar, B.A., (Oxon.)
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Professor of History and Politics, The Benares Hindu University. Price Rs. 3.

The author here treats the subject from an entirely new point-of-view. He examines the Civic and Political ideals as evolved in the History of India and then enlarges and modifies them in order to bring them in harmony with the ideals of the West.

THE INDIAN PRESS, Allahabad

CHINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

ADOPTION BY CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL.

TEN MINISTRIES TO BE ESTABLISHED

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Nanking.—The New Constitution of China was enforced to-day when the Central Political Council formally adopted the Law governing the organisation and defining the functions of the Executive branch of the Government. The Law establishes ten Ministries, namely. Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Agriculture, Mining Industry, Education, Railways, Interior, Communications and Health, and also Committees for the national reconstruction of Mongalia, and for Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Affairs, Labour and Supression of Opium. The Last named is subject to abolition or amalgamation at any time upon the joint decision of the State Council and Legislative Yuan.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

4TH CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY IN NOVEMBER.

The Secretary, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Post Box No. 52, Cawnpore, writes:—

"The fourth Conference of the Federation will be held, at Bombay, in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 4th, 5th and 6th November, 1928, under the presidentship of Dr. G. S. Arundale. The Conference is open to teachers of all types and of all grades of both sexes—University, Secondary, Primary and Technical. The Federation is affiliated to the World Federation of Education Associations and was aided by the Government of India for the last World Conference at Toronto.

"I appeal to all the teachers, lecturers, Professors of English and Vernacular institutions to muster strong at the Conference in order to give an educational lead to the whole country. The Federation has held three successful conferences in Northern India at Cawnpore, Patna and Calcutta. This time it will be held in the South at Bombay, and a very interesting and instructive programme will be gone through. Those who wish to attend the Conference should write to the Secretary, Conference, c/o The Fellowship School, Bombay 4, for information regarding lodging, boarding and the procedure to be adopted for finding a place on the programme."

FINANCE DEPT. FRAUD CASE

ACCUSED APPLY FOR TRANSFER

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

An application for the transfer of the case of alleged fraud in the Finance Depatment was heard to-day by Mr. Justice Jailal of the Lahore High Court. The petitioners, Sikandarlal Puri, his father Tarachand and Mr. Piper were represented by Mr. B. R. Puri, Barrister, who said at the outset that the District Magisrate, Simla, had rejected the application for transfer wihout entering into the merits, because he thought that the case had concluded, which, counsel contended, was not the case, as arguments still remained to be heard.

The Government Advocate contended that the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction over the application and that the petitioners should have come direct to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Jailal observed that the application had not been decided on its merits.

Mr. Puri stated that the petitioners' allegations were supported by the affidavits of responsible witnesses who had been present at the hearings when then incidents alleged occurred, showing that the Magistrate had expressed an opinion on the evidence of witnesses, which should have been reserved until the close of the hearing of the whole case, as it affected the petitioners' case. The language "admitted" used by the Magistrate, he continued, was "unparliamentary and unjustifiable" even in the circumstances stated by the Magistrate. The counsel said he did not want the trial to be delayed but was prepared to argue before any Magistrate, even in the High Court. Mr. Justice Jailal observed that he was not prepared to hear the case.

Counsel cited case law to show that a transfer is granted where an accused entertains reasonable apprehensions.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and the hearing of the application was adjourned to the 17th when Mr. Carden Road, Government Advocate, will reply.—A. P.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S DISCOVERIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I will feel much thankful to you if you will kindly publish the following lines in your paper.

The replies given by Sir J. C. Bose and his assistant to some Press representatives at Calcutta with regard to the recent contradiction by me of Sir J. C. Bose's theories of plant life have been surprising and are beyond all expectations. It would be a waste of space to write anything about the 'secret agency' and the 'wire pulling that his assistant talked of as there is not a particle of truth in those statements.

I went and saw Sir J. C. Bose while he was in Bombay, and I was with him for nearly three hours. But he did not open the subject though he was fully aware of my disagreement with some of his views. I did not like to force a discussion on him when I could see that he was not disposed towards it.

If Sir J. C. Bose did not wish to enter into a discussion he could have conveniently observed silence as he had done before on many occasion when his works were very adversely criticised in some Botanical journals. But the excuse that he gave to escape a controversy was, to say the least, not becoming a scientist. He has taken recourse to a common practice of evading a difficult situation. It is not difficult to see through such a reply, and so far as I am concerned, the designation of a 'novice' would not lower my prestige as a botanist amongst the botanists, as the reputation of a scientific worker depends entirely upon the quality and quantity of original work he produces every year.

When I made the statement that "plants do not possess a heart or nerves" I did so after a very careful and searching examination of the evidence put forward by him in his books, and I still do hold that Sir J. C. Base has got slender evidence to support his views and that his conclusions are open to grave objections from a botanist's point of view. Those who have gone through his books have expressed the same opinion either in private or in print, and Sir J. C. Bose has uptil now never tried to meet his crities which in the interest of Science he should have done.

His views were disputed with the best of motives. It was never intended to enter into a cat and dog controversy with him, and the discussions could have been carried out on a high intellectual plane so that more truth would have emerged from it, which, perhaps, would have benefitted Sir J. C. Bose more than anybody else. Whilst reading the lives of great scientists I always thought that education in Science sharpened the moral sensitiveness of a man and his mind became cured of petty ailments and was elevated in a higher plane of moral thought. But the experience of the last few years has shown that whatever may be the environment, nature after all outgrows nurture.

To my mind the incident is closed, and I think no self-respecting Scientist would, in future, ever care to invite him for a discussion. Sir J. C. Bose has gained his popularity by his skill in constructing delicate instruments. They have been the instruments of his fame and are now also the instruments of protection against his opponents. But that is not the ideal of a scientist. His main ambition should be to add a solid brick to the Temple of Knowledge. How far Sir J. C. Bose, with all his experimental skill and world wide fame, has achieved this ideal, is for the future to tell. —Yours etc.

R. H. DASTUR,
Professor of Botany.

Mount Abu
Oct. 12.

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ADVANTAGES OF EXIBITIONS.

MAHARASTRA'S INDUSTRIAL BACKWARDNESS.

The following are exracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Walchand Hirachand at the closing of the Exhibition at Poona on Sunday last:—

It is very gratifying to note that this Exhibition has become an annual feature of this historic city—a city more noted for its political and educational associations and memories than for its industrial and business activity. Anyway, I see, in these new developments, clear indication of the changing times a realisation on the part of greater number of people that we must all strive for economic independence and self-sufficiency. I do not propose to enter into any discussion as to the question of precedence between these two activities for the simple reason that, the whole discussion has to my mind, hinged on an imperfect, if not an incorrect, appreciation of the entire position of things. Allow me to add that no country has industrially and economically risen to its full height when it did not possess the power to shape its economic policy, when it did not have the power to do what it considered best in its interests. And this power cannot in the nature of things fully exist apart from full political power. History gives us no such example.

Our country is largely, nay mainly, an agricultural country, wherein something like 70 per cent. people live in villages and with whom agriculture is practically the sole occupation. We had our manufactures at one time and I must add that they were prosperous too. But due to a variety of reasons into which I need not enter here, and many of which are common knowledge, they have disappeared and there is a great viod in the economic life of the country to-day, waiting to be filled up. It is this disappearance of our industries which has thrown the population back on agriculture, service and agency lines of foreign manufactures. We have for the greater part become suppliers of raw materials to manufacturers in foreign countries and consumers of their finished products.

MAHARASHTRA'S INDUSTRIAL BACKWARDNESS.

Some may be satisfied with our present industrial progress and may even consider it fair. It is possible to think this way when we are in certain industrial places like Bombay, Calcutta or Cawnpore, but looking to the country as a whole and taking into account the increase of our material wants I cannot persuade myself to subscribe to this view. The industrial progress of this country is not, it need hardly be said, commensurate either with its size, resources or needs. And this is more especially true of Maharashtra. The development of industries which is already there is on a limited scale. They are unevenly developed and the vast resources of this big country have remained untapped and unexploited for the most part, and our Capitalists with some solitary exceptions have in general left to foreigners the work and also the profit of working up India's raw materials into finished products and exploiting her mineral resources. It is certainly creditable to the few of us who have done this pioneering work in the adverse circumstances and thus shown the way. But a good deal remains to be done yet and the progress has to be more general and varied than hitherto.

NO CHANGE ON BIG SCALE.

Though our industrial stagnation is yielding before the determined efforts of some of our people and things are changing for the better from the point of view of our national interests, the change is not on a big scale and also not as rapid as it should be. The country is being modernised, no doubt, so far as the material wants of its urban population are concerned; but our industrial progress has not kept pace with the increase of our wants. Let me point out that the old order is changing, although very slowly in our rural areas, where our agriculturists live, due to the gradual improvement in the communications by means of railways and lately by the development of motor transport. As rural roads develop further, better transport facilities would be available. Our rural areas therefore cannot long remain outside the pale of modern civilization and their material wants also are bound to increase. I should just like to give one single instance to illustrate the point. Take for example "matches". Excepting possibly a few hill tribes, "matches" have become an article of common consumption and every day use throughout this vast country.

ADVANTAGES OF EXHIBITIONS.

Exhibitions such as this possess great advantages. The fact that they make available to interested people a varied range of genuine home-made products from different parts of this vast country apart and the fact that one can confidently go in and buy Swadeshi goods at such displays apart, they have a great educational value in that they have an appeal for men of varied and creative genius. It is necessary for a real industrial exhibition in the full sense of the term that the various stages of the manufacture of the exhibited article should, as far as possible, be shown. I realize how difficult it is to do this in an industrially backward country of huge distances such as ours. An industrial exhibition is more truly possible in an highly developed country like Germany than it can be with us for obvious reasons. If we however look to the example of the Leipzig fair in Germany, we at once see the utility of such exhibitions. Leipzig has come to be a kind of international fair held twice a year in autumn and spring. I have seen it only last month, when I went there to see the same, and it has made me a firm believer in the utility and necessity of such displays. It is gratifying to see that the Municipality and the District Local Board of Poona have helped this exhibition. A permanent museum exhibiting samples of arts, crafts, and manufactures of this country is a real desideratum and they would certainly serve a useful purpose if established at important centres in the country. I am told some such plan is being considered in connection with Poona, and I hope to see this place endowed with such a museum at no distant date. I trust that Poona will be the pioneer in this thing as it is in many other things.

THE AIM OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

prevent misunderstanding at the outset, this much must be said: I have met many courteous and fair-minded British scholars and merchants among the foreigners in the Orient. But on the whole the British in Asia practise terrorization and humiliation to gain their ends. Such theory runs through their private and official dealings in China. Imbued with such psychology, they often pursue practices which they would otherwise forego.

In the Canton concession, known as Shameen, the entrance has a main door and two small side doors. The main door is reserved for foreigners, and Chinese must enter at the side-doors now matter how reputable they may be. Then on the promenade along the broad water front. Chinese are prohibited. The Shanghai public parks are forbidden grounds for all Chinese, and not very long ago this sort of sign was posted at the entrance: "Dogs and Chiness Not Allowed." Of course, the Chinese do not forget that the land belongs to them, and that from eighty to ninety per cent. of the upkeep for these parks comes from their pockets as tax-payers. If the Chinese do not rise to resent such outrageous humiliation, I should say the British presumption that the Chinese belong to quite a different species of animal is entirely correct.

About five years ago there was a Chinese seamen's strike in Hong-Kong. The British Hong-Kong Government interfered instead of allowing the seamen to settle the differences with their employers. As the seamen refused the terms dictated, the British officials resorted to force. The Union headquarters were sealed, the union leaders were arrested, the workmen who refused to return to work were flogged, and many of those who sought to escape from Hong-Kong were shot at the Chinese border of Kow-Lung. When the Canton officials welcomed the strikers, the British authorities sent strong representations, censuring them for giving aid and comfort to "the deserters of their work." But for the first time the British theory of terrorization and force did not succeed and the officials had to acknowledge defeat. The demands of the Chinese seamen were practically accepted in toto. The union headquarters were restored. This incident demonstrated to the Cantonese that their new weapon of defiance was mightier than the British gunboats.

(To Be Continued.)

MAKING AMENDS TO MR PATEL

OFFICIAL BUNGLOW IN SIMLA

The Simla correspondent of "Pioneer" wires:—

The Government of India have apparently decided to make amends to Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, for the manner in which he has been treated during the recent session of the Central Legislature.

When Mr. Patel arrived in Simla there was no Government official present on the platform to greet him, and he was left to fend for himself as best he could. He naturally went to a hotel, and there he resided for the remainder of his stay in the summer capital.

But having seen the error of their ways, the Government have now decided to allot Mr. Patel one of the official bungalows in Simla for next season, to wit, Holcombe."

Allahabad.—According to a Benares message several house searches were made there in the houses occupied by Bengalees. It appears that the boy named Harendra who was found wounded in the train disaster near Manmad has been traced by the police to be a resident of Benares.—A. P.

At an extraordinray meeting of the Intermediate College Union, Muslim University, Aligarh, held lately, the following motion was passed unanimously:—"The immediate political goal of India should be Complete Independence and not Dominion Status."

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BRITISH CROWN AND INDIAN PRINCES

English Counsel's Opinion

Five English counsel Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., M.P., Mr. Wilfred A. Greene, K.C., Mr. Valentine Holmes, and Mr. Donald Somervell were asked to advise the Princes on the legal and constitutional aspects of the questions raised by the terms of reference to the Indian States Committee, and in a memorandum they formulate their main conclusions as follows:—

(1) In the analysis of the relationship between the States and the Crown legal principles must be enunciated and applied.

(2) The Indian States to-day possess all original sovereign powers, except in so far as any have been transferred to the Crown.

(3) Such transfer has been effected by the consent of the States concerned, and in no other way.

(4) The consent of a State to transfer sovereign rights to the Crown is individual to that State, and the actual agreement made by the State must be investigated to see what rights and obligations have been created.

(5) Such agreement appears normally in a Treaty or other formal engagement. An agreement to transfer sovereign power is, however, capable in law of being made informally. In such case the onus is on the transference, viz., the Crown, to prove the agreement.

(6) The relationship of the Crown as Paramount Power and the States is one involving mutual rights and obligations. It rests upon agreement express or implied with each State and is the same with regard to all the States. Paramountcy gives to the Crown definite rights, and imposes upon it definite duties in respect of certain matters and certain matters only, viz., those relating to foreign affairs and external and internal security. It does not confer upon the Crown any authority or discretion to do acts which are not necessary for the exercises of such rights, and the performance of such duties.

(7) The relationship is between the States on the one hand and the British Crown on the other. The rights and obligations of the British Crown are of such a nature that they cannot be assigned to or performed by persons who are not under its control.

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

They point out that the States were originally independent, each possessed of full sovereignty. As the States came into contact with the British they made various Treaties with the Crown. So long as they remained independent of the British power, international law continued to apply to the relationship. "As each State was originally independent," say counsel, "so each remains independent except to the extent to which any part of the ruler's sovereignty has been transferred to the Crown. To the extent of such transfer the sovereignty of the State becomes vested in the Crown, whilst all sovereign rights, privileges, and dignities not so transferred remain vested in the Ruler of the State. In the result the complete sovereignty of the State is divided between the State and the Crown." "The Crown has no sovereignty over any State by virtue of the prerogative or any source other than cession from the Ruler of the State. The idea which is held, or seems to be held in some quarters, that the Crown possesses sovereign rights not so transferred to it by the State is erroneous."

Historic pronouncements are quoted in an appendix to support this view, among them Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858, in which she said. "We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own"; King Edward VII's Coronation message, in which he renewed "the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement; King George's Durbar Speech in 1911, in which he said, "I rejoice to have the opportunity of renewing those assurance which have been given you by my revered predecessors"; and His Majesty's proclamations of 1919 and 1921, in which he reiterated his determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes of India.

LIMITS OF PARAMOUNTCY.

Sir Leslie Scott and his colleagues give at length their reasons for the opinion that the sovereignty of the States is limited by agreement, and by nothing else, because they consider this to be the most important of the questions they had to consider. "If paramountcy were a source of rights, there would be no limit, save the discretion of the Paramount Power, to the interference with the sovereignty of the protected States by the Paramount Power. Indications of this misunderstanding of paramountcy are, we are informed, present in official correspondence with individual States and this fact gives the point importance. We regard the idea that paramountcy, as such, creates any powers at all, as wholly wrong, and the resort to paramountcy as an unlimited reservoir of discretionary authority over the Indian States is based on a radical misconception of what paramountcy means. The existence of a general discretionary authority is, moreover, wholly inconsistent with the pronouncements of the Crown, to which we have already referred."

"NOT INDEPENDENT."

Counsel emphasise that the problem of the States cannot be disposed of by general propositions applicable to all alike; the relationship is one of contract, which varies with different States. They agree that the Indian States are not in the international sense independent, but are protected by the Crown. "They are not free 'inter se' to follow what practices of interstatal relations may seem good to them and thereby to form and exhibit a consensus of opinion on any particular usage, for they have, by the very terms of their basic agreement with the Crown, given up the rights of diplomatic negotiation with, and of war against or pressure upon, other Indian States, and have entrusted to the Crown the regulation of their external affairs, in return for the Crown's guarantee that it will maintain in their integrity their constitutional rights, privileges and dignities, their territory and their throne.

Counsel submit that the Crown has no right to control the independent action of any State in matters outside the special field ceded by paramountcy.

"The Crown has, by the mere cession to it of paramountcy, acquired no right to control the independent action of any State in matters lying outside the special field so ceded.

"Outside the subjects of foreign relations and the external and internal security of the State, each State remains free to guide its actions by considerations of self-interest, and to make what bargain with the Government of India it may choose.

"There is no legal or constitutional power in the Government of India, or its officers, nor in the Viceroy or the Political Department, to insist on any agreement being entered into by a State.

"Nor is there any legal basis for a claim that any State is under a duty to co-operate in matters outside the field of paramountcy, with British India. The phrase "subordinate co-operation" which appears in some treaties (e.g. the Udaipur Treaty of 1818) is concerned, in our opinion, solely with military matters."

The joint opinion continues:—"It follows from this ascertainment of the legal position, that in a large field of subjects, such as fiscal questions, and the commercial and industrial development of India as a whole, it is within the rights of each State, so far as paramountcy is concerned, and apart from special agreement, to remain inactive, and to abstain from co-operation with British India. In many directions the legal gap may have been bridged by particular agreements between individual States and British India; but such agreements may fall short of what is, or may hereafter become, desirable in the common interest of the development of India as a whole, or may need revision. It is therefore important to draw attention to the fundamental legal position that if on political grounds the co-operation of the States is desired, their consent must be obtained. The converse proposition is equally true. Outside the matters covered by paramountcy, and in the absence of special agreement, no State is entitled to demand the assistance of the Crown to enforce the co-operation of British India in the performance of those acts, which the States may consider desirable from their point of view."

And finally there is this important paragraph:—"In municipal law, contracts made in reliance on the personal capacity and characteristics of one party are not assignable by him to any other person. We regard the position of the Crown in its contracts with the States as comparable. Not only is the British Crown responsible for the defence and security of the States and the conduct of their foreign relations, but it has undertaken to discharge these duties to itself for the States.

"So the British Crown cannot require the Indian States to transfer the loyalty, which they have undertaken to show to the British Crown, to any third party, nor can it, without their consent, hand over to, persons who are in law or fact independent of the control of the British Crown, the conduct of the States' foreign relations, nor the maintenance of their external or internal security."

Delhi, Oct. 15.—The Ramlila celebrations began here to-day. Considerable precautions have been taken by the police. Two celebrations are taking place, a public one outside the Ajmere Gate, and the other near Peoples Park, in the neighbourhood of Chandni Chowk.—A. P.

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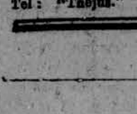

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INDIA, A NATION IN THE "UNMAKING"

Western Political Fallacies Exposed

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY IN PRE-BRITISH PERIOD

Disintegrating tendencies at work in modern time.

Pramatha Nath Bose writes in the Puja Number of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika".

There is no statement more common in the West and in New India, than that India has hitherto not been a nation, but a mere heterogenous congeries of countries, races, sects and creeds; and that she is just now in the birth-throes of nationhood under Wester influence. To our mind, the reverse of this statement is true. India has hitherto been a nation which is now being disintegrated.

There are three fundamental unities which in varying degrees of preponderance underlie the conception of nationhood—geographical, cultural, and political. Sanskrit literature abundantly testifies to the gradual evolution of the notion of the geographical unity of India. During the earlier period of their settlement, the Indo-Aryans considered Northern India to be their home. The rivers then invoked by the Aryan Rishis in their prayers were confined to Aryavarta—the Ganga, the Jmauna, the Saraswati, the Satadru (Sutlej), the Parusni (Ravi), the Asikni (Chenab), the Vitasta (Jhelum), the Arjikiya (Beas), and the Susoma (Indus). As they spread over Southern India, their geographical outlook was widened and they came to regard India as we know it now to be their country. The rivers of the South then claimed an equal share of their veneration as is evidenced by the hymn which replaced the narrower one of the Rigveda.

The catalogue of sacred places which are restored to by Hindu pilgrims was expanded so as to embrace those of the South, such as Kanchi (Conjeveram), Rameswaram and Nasik, and that of sacred mountains was enlarged so as to comprise Mahendra, Malaya, and Sahya. Reformers like Samkaracharjya and Chaitanya made a tour of the whole of India, and the former emphasized his idea of its unity by establishing 'maths' in the north Jyotirmath), the South (Sringeri), the East (Gobhardan) and the West (Saroda).

This idea of geographical unity was developed along with that of cultural unity. As the Aryans spread among the aborigines whether as conquerers or as colonists, they propagated their culture. The Aryanisation of the aborigines gradually reacted upon the original religious system of the Aryans, and there arose that grand synthesis of religions which is known in hitsory as Hinduism and which embraces all shades of religious thought from the Vedantism of the highly cultured Aryans to the fetishism and animism of the aborigines. Though professedly based upon the Vedas, it is no more like the Vedic religion than man is like the protoplasmic germ out of which he is supposed to have been evolved. It is not the creed of the Rigveda, nor of the Brahmanas, nor of the Upanishadas or the Puranas it is neither Saivism nor Vaishnavism, nor Saktism: yet it is all these. The keynote of Hinduism is struck by Srikrishna in the Bhagavatgita.

"However men approach me, even so do I welcome them for the path men take from every side is mine."

There is a remarkable unity in the diversity of the forms of faith comprised under Hinduism. Though there are numerous Saiva, Vaishnava and other sects, the number of sectaries is comparatively insignificant. The majority of the Hindu community accept the whole system of Hindu mythology. Preference for any particular deity does not preclude the worship of the other deities. The same Hindu will often in one round of pilgrimage visit temples dedicated to Siva, Krishna, Devi, Rama, Ganesh or Hanuman; and if he is philosophically disposed, as he often is, he will with Bhartrihari exclaim: "One God, Siva or Krishna."

BRIDGING THE GULF.

The ethical principles which underlie the various cults of Hinduism including Buddhism and Jainism are altruism, renunciation and Karma. It is their ethical development which enabled the Hindus to intergrate the foreign elements into their system of civilisation and thus place it on a stable basis. It is with this development, that the racial cleavage between the Aryans and the non-Aryans began to disappear, and they were gradually fused into one nation. Ancient India suffered repeated invasions from outside, by the Greeks, the Parthians, the Scythians and the Huns, who succeeded in establishing their authority in various parts of the country. Sooner or later however, they were either expelled or became Hinduised adopting the Hindu religion (or its offshoot Buddhism), the Hindu literature and the Hindu institutions. The incursions and invasions of the Mahomedans for a time exerted a disintegrating influence upon Indian nationhood. But Hindu culture ultimately succeeded not only in opposing it, but also in capturing the Muslim mind and strongly influsncing Muslim culture and Muslim administration. In fact, settled in India the Mahomedans gradually became more or less Hinduised. On the other hand, the uncompromising monotheism and the spirit of brotherhood among the Mahomedans exerted a strong and wholesome influence upon Hinduism. It was partly this influence that produced that galaxy of earnest reformers—Ramananda, Kabir, Ruhidas, Nanak, Chaitanya etc.—who shed such lustre on India for three centuries from the fourteenth to the seventeenth. The result of this wholesome action and reaction between Hinduism and Mahomedanism was a spirit of sympathy and amity which was accentuated by the fact, that while among the cultured classes Pantheism presented a point of contact between the two communities (the sufism of the one being but little distinguishable from the Vedantism of the other), there were among the mass of the Mahomedans, large numbers of converted Hindus who could not direct themselves of their prepossessions for the practices and prejudices of the religion they had abandoned, and shared the joys of Hindu processions and festivals. There are several principles common to Hindu and Mahomedan cultures which facilitated their assimilation and were eminently favourable to peace and concord. The most important of these is renunciation. The Hindus and Mahomedans vied with one another in paying homage to ascetic saints irrespective of their caste or creed. The Hindu Sadhus and Mahomedan Fakirs served as common bonds of the two communities.

Considerable political unity was the result of this friendly feeling. Emperors like Nasiruddin and Akbar could not have carried out their strongly Pro-Hindu policy had there been any very serious opposition from the Moslems. On the other hand, the intolerant Anti-Hindu policy of the bigoted Aurangzeb met with vigorous opposition which ultimately led to the downfall of the Moghal Empire. Political unity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans was evidened on one memorable occasion during British Rule. Canning who was Governor-General at the time, soon ceased to speak of the Sepoy War a "mutiny" but called it a rebellion" a 'revolt'.

MORE EVILS THAN GOOD.

It would perhaps be no exaggeration to say that the destiny of India in recent times was decided not by the result of the battle between Sirajuddowla and Clive in 1757, but by that of the battle between the Orientalists and the Anglicists in 1835. It has loosened the bound of cultural affinity which, as we have seen above, was the strongest that had held together the heterogeneous elements of the Indian nation, and has directly and indirectly served to disintegrate it. For the first time India has suffered cultural subjugation, which, on the whole has proved far more disastrous than political subjugation.

There is a fable that on the birth of the son of a mighty personage, all the fairies were invited to his cradle except one, and they were all very profuse in their gifts. The uninvited fairy came last in great dungeon. But unable to reverse what her sisters had done already, she mixed a curse with every blessing they had conferred. From my experience of over three score years, I find the moral of this fable illustrated in most if not all of our sublunary blessings, and that the curse in some cases outweights the blessing. English education is one such. That its rapid spread has done some good is unquestionable. It has relaxed the severe restraints of authority and of conventionalities sanctioned by immemorial usage. Literary ambition has a freer scope and has been soaring into regions hitherto unknown in India. The Indian intellect has ventured out of the well-beaten paths of theology and metaphysics The medical and mathematical sciences which yielded such notable results to the ancient Hindus are now being cultivated on the improved methods of the West. History, biography, novel (in its modern forms), archaeology, philology, and the various branches of Natural science are subjects almost entirely new in modern Indian literature. It is true the emancipated intellect has been producing much that is worthless and even mischievous, and is marked rather by extent of surface that by depth. In these respects, however, modern Indian literature resembles to a great extent, its prototype the Western literature. In the social sphere also many evils that had crept into Indian society have been removed. But, as I have shown in some detail elsewhere, the benefits thus conferred, are overwhelmingly countered by the evils resulting from the extreme pro-Western bias of the average English-educated Indian or Neo-Indian as he may be conveniently called. He regards the methods and ideals of Western culture to be so superior to those of Indian as to render their propagation to be, on the whole at least, a boon and a blessing and eagerly pursues the path of Western civilization as the right path of progress and reform and fondly believes he is thus building up an Indian nation when, in reality, he is destroying it. This is one of the illusions of New India.

SLAVISH IMITATION.

The Neo-Indians have become more or less automatons moving, acting and talking much as the Occidental would make them do. Nothing passes with them which has not the hall-mark of Western approval. They merely echo the views and shibbolettes of the Westerner, and do it with all the zeal of neophytes. The Occidental, naturally enough from his view-point regards the sparsely clad Indian of simple habits living in the style of his forefathers as but little removed from a barbaric condition. His Indian disciple forthwith pleads for a "rise in the standard of living" after the Western fashion, forces up the demand for drapsay and all the tawdry paraphernalia of Western civilisation thousandfold, and thus adds fresh links to the ever lengthening chain of India's economic slavery, and swells the volume of an exhausting economic drain. The Neo-Indian does not pause to ponder whether this rise adds to our social efficiency, whether it does not rather diminish it—physically by introducing changes in our diet, drink, apparel, medicine, games, amusements etc., which are unsuited to our climate, constitution and purse; materially by attenuating to the vanishing point our meagre margin between sufficiency and privation, and morally by inordinately enhancing the stringency of the struggle for animal existence and thereby leadnig to cutthroat competition between individuals and classes and consequent diminution of that spirit of benevolence and social service which has so long cemented our society together and to various other ethical obliquities.

Obsessed by a strong bias in favour of the modern type of Western democracy, the Neo-Indian has been utterly regardless of the indigenous form of democracy, the village self-Government, which, to our mind, is much more rational, and which from time immemorial was the basis of Indian polity. As has been observed by Mr. E. B Havell, "it was a scheme of communal village life worked out by the practical philosophy of one of the most highly gifted of the races of mankind, in which each section of the community and each individual member of it took their allotted shares of work for the common weal, not under the compulsion of an autocrat, or of a ruling caste, but by a clear perception of mutual advantage, and a voluntary reognition of superior intellectual leadership."

ANNIHILATION OF VILLAGE LIFE.

Village Self-Government was the one vital thing in the country which not only kept the nation together despite the divisions of caste and despite the occasional misrule of tyrannically and viciously disposed despots whether Hindu, Buddhist, or Mahomedan. The Central Government might be dead and rotten to the core, but that did not seriously affect the life of the people whose soul lay in the village. This is abundantly shown by the testimony of high English officials like Malcolm, Elphinstone, Col. Mark Wilks, and Sir Charles Metcalfe.

The Saddest, the most tragic fact in the history of British India is that of the annihilation of the village self-government. Yet hardly any voice has ever been raised against it in New India. The Neo-Indian has behaved like the fool in the Sanskrit Sloka.

(The fool neglecting the water at hand aspires to that from the clouds, and despising the ready meal at home goes begging abroad).

We have seen above, that fundamentally the foundation of the amity which formerly prevailed among the Hindus and the Mahomedans was cultural. Its recent diminution to almost vanishing point at places appears us to be primarily attributable to the undermining of that foundation by the multitudinous forces of the modern civilisation of the West, or Western civilisation as it has been briefly called. One of the foremost among these is English education. As a consequence of his pro-Western prepossessions, conscious or unconscious, the inevitable result of this education, the Neo-Indian has been jettisoning the ideas and principles of Indian culture, and along with them the pacific traits of character which accompanied them such as benevolence, charity, toleration, simple living, contentment and respect for age and wisdom.

One of the outstanding feature in which Western civilization differs from the Indian is the inordinate importance it attaches to politics especially modern democracy. Political activities have for sometime past overshadowed all others in India as in the West. Our leaders have been seeking to infuse into our people the Western national spirit, and as the principal step thereto striving for unity in the Western sense which does not necessarily imply unity. In fact, it has been achieved and maintained by measures which are distinctly detrimental to communal concord. The evils of the Hindu-Moslem Pact entered into by the National Congress at Lucknow have been or a very far reaching character. Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford in their anxiety to build up an Indian nationhood increased the apple of communal discord thrown by the Lucknow Pact to an orchardful, naively observing, that "the placid, pathetic contentment of the masses is not the soil on which such nationhood will grow and in deliberately disturbing it," they were working for the "highest good" of India. Their Reform scheme has plunged our people into the vortex of modern politics with but little of its good, and with all its evil to which is to be added the special one of communal representation.

CULTURAL UNITY UNDERMINED.

Pure-bred frank, autocracy is to our mind preferable to this mongrel, hypocritical dyarchic democracy. The author of the Lucknow Pact never dreampt that it would enentuate in the Pact which the Swarajists of Bengal entered into later on in their insensate crave for the maintenance of Hindu-Moslem unity. It adumbrate the preposterous principle that not only representation on the Legislative bodies and District Boards and Municipalities, but state appointments also should be proportionate to the numerical strength of the different communities—a principle better calculated to exacerbate communal relations, less conductive to abiding national solidarity and more prejudicial to the best interests of Swaraj worth having, could hardly be conceived. Swaraj on this principle would have to cast to the winds all considerations of equity, merit and efficiency and would be one of the most chaotic forms of hare-brained mob-rule the world has ever seen.

FETISH OF EQUALITY.

The tension between the higher and the lower castes among the Hindus and between the caste-Hindus and the "untouchables" is only a degree less acute than that between Hindus and Moslems. Inequality is one of the fundamental laws of Nature—inequality between races, between sexes, between families and individuals. It has always pressed heavily upon the conscience of sages especially in India where the caste-system has made it to a great extent hereditary. They have, therefore, from the time of Gautama Buddha down to that of Dayanda Sarswati and Ramkrishna Paramhusa endeavoured to remove the barriers of caste and minimise its hardships and disabilities. But they did not go without antogonising the different classes and creating communal conflict. They were all men of high ethical and spritual development. They were fully cognisant of the supreme value of altruism as the most salient of all the factors which make for the well-being of humanity and would not countenance any movement which might lead to its attenuation to any serious extent. What these reformers of old India strove for was equality in the ethical and spiritual plane which promoted amity and concord. The great majority of the present-day reformers of New India, on the other hand, obsessed by the Western superstition of Equality adopt methods of uplift in the material plane which foster dissension and discord where formerly there was harmony and good-feeling. "Untouchablility" is undoubtedly the worst of the ancient superstitions still prevalent in India. The worship of the equality fetish having material development and sensual enjoyment as its objective is slowly sapping the foundations of Hindu society by severing the bonds of benevolence, reverence and social service which formerly commented it. The fatuous rage for modern democracy well nigh promises to complete the work of disintegration and destruction which was begun by sundry other factors of Western civilisation. The nation is being split up into a number of hostile factions each rending the skies with the battle-cry of "Can I kill thee or canst thou kill me."

THE LAST WORD IN ROBOTS

NOVELS TO MEASURE.

The last word in Robots has reached London from New York. It is the Robot novelist, an invention which, for the first tipe, reduces literature to an exact science. The Robot romancer, which has been christened Plotto by its inventor, is described as an engine for the scientific production of fication without lost motion or false starts.

The invention combines and recombines automatically no fewer than 1,800 formulea of dramatic incident, beginning with the Bible and Herodotus, and working right down the ages to Irish drama, cat burglary, and the bobbed-hair folklore of the present day.

PRODIGIOUS COLLECTION.

The plots, sub-plots, and counter-plots of 4,000 years necessary for the assembly of the Robot novelist were collected by William Wallace Cook, whose prodigious production of fiction in America for forty years almost rivals that of Edgar Wallace.

Mr. Cook is so confident of the practical value of his modern Frankenstein monster that he has actually opened a school on Broadway called the Plotto Studio of Authorship.

It is possible, he claims, by grouping the 1,800 formulae or units, in groups of three or four, in conformity with the laws of chance, to develop several million original novels.

The plots are virtually all inter-changeable, and if one incident does not fit in a novel, short story or even a play or film scenario, 1,799 spare parts are immediately available.

THREE CLAUSES.

Mr. Cook, in building up his automatic novelist, found great difficulty in making the sub-plots which work up to the climax harmonise with the sub-plots leading back from the climax. He finally hit on the idea of resolving all fiction into three clauses, A. B. and C. arranged in the form of charts.

Clause A refers to the leading character or protagonist. B represents the earlier half of the action of the plor, and C the latter half.

The "A" clauses include, among a host of others, such characters as "a person in love," "a married person," "a lawless person," "a subtle person," "a benevolent person," or "a person influenced by the occult and the mysterious."

The young would-be Edgar Wallace, Rudyard Kipling, H. G. Wells, or Arnold Bennett, as the case may be, having chosen his character, proceeds, with the assistance of Plotto to plunge him, figuratively, into hot water.

WIDE VARIETY.

If, for example, the budding genius chooses "a person in love," this offers a wide variety of ways to involve his character in "B" clauses, such as the following:—

(1) Falling in love at a time when certain obligations forbid it.

(2) Seeking to demonstrate the power of love by a test of courage.

(3) Challenging, in a quest of love, the relentless truth that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet."

(4) Becoming involved in a hopeless love affair and seeking to make the best of a diheartening situation.

(5) Engaging in a difficult enterprise when promised a reward for high achievement.

(6) Being put to a test in which love will be lost if more material fortune, are advanced.

ROADS TO A CLIMAX.

The young writer, having taken the "person in love" by any of these six roads to a climax, may use any of the following "C" clauses, among a host of others, to bring the stirring narrative or drama to an end:—

(1) Emerges happily from a serious entanglement.

(2) Undertakes a role that leads straight to catastrophe.

(3) Makes the supreme sacrifice.

(4) Emerges from a trying ordeal with sorely garnered wisdom.

(5) Pays a grim penalty.

(6) Reverses certain opinions when their fallacy is revealed.

There are battalions more of these generalities useful in forming a broad basis for the story.

The young writer, however, is advised if he wishes to produe en "best-seller" to translate them into terms of his own experience.

CLASSIFIED.

Myriads of generalities cluster under such headings as "mystery," "adventure," "love," "danger," and so on.

All are classified, indexed, and cross-indexed to enable the youthful genius, at a loss for an incident, to discover what he wants without wading through many hundreds of skeleton plots.

An ingenious system of numbers, letters, dots and dashes has been developed as part of the invention, so that the plot, when plotted by Plotto, looks like a futurist algebraic equation.

A typical formula, produced by the Robot and partly developed, but open for further sub-plots, is as follwos:—1342. Mystery.

(a) (1357—x) (1374—x) (1389).

It is declared that the materials for millions of plots lie sleeping in the Robot Plotto, awaiting only the touch of genius to render them alive and immortal. The invention is described as a heaven-sent gift to thousands of harassed potential Shakespeares.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sir Earnest Jackson, Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, has been elected President of the Indian Railway Conference Association for the ensuing year.

The 35th all India Kayastha Conference will take place at Delhi in the Christmas Week.

Surat, The police have arrested one more Mahomedan as one of the assailants of the municipal school teacher Mr. Vanarji Chhia who was murdered on the second day of the recent riot at Surat.—A. P.

Moga H. E. The Governor spent a busy evening here yesterday. He received an address of welcome from the municipality and opened the operating theatre in the eye hospital which attracts patients even from Afghanistan.—A. P.

Calcutta. A gazette extraordinary announces that Raja Bhupendra Narayan Singh Bahadur of Nashipur who has been appointed minister, Bengal Government, in succession to the Hon. Sir Provas Mitter, took upon himself the execution of his office on October 13.—A. P.

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